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The Hongkong Telegraph

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MONDAY, JULY 2, 1917.

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TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

RUSSIANS RESUME BATTLE.

Attack Follows Violent Bombardment.

London, July 1.

An Austrian official message states:—Russian artillery fire has increased during the past few days. It became most intense on Friday afternoon in the neighbourhood of Brzeany and Kenichy. An enemy infantry attack was launched near Kenichy, but it broke down under our barrage.

The Russian Version.

London, July 1.

A Russian official message states:—Our artillery and the enemy's was most active to the south of Pripet, especially in the regions of Zlotchev and Brzeany.

"Attacks Intended to be Strong."

London, July 1.

Referring to the Russian front, a German communiqué states:—Owing to the increase of pressure of other Entente Powers, the Russian activity in Eastern Galicia begins to give the impression of attack intended to be strong. The Russian destructive fire has been maintained since yesterday from the Lemberg-Brody Railway as far as the heights south of Brzeany.

Another German Version.

London, July 1.

A German evening official message states:—After strong fire, Russian infantry attacks between the Upper Strypa and on the western bank of Zlotchev, broke down under our fire.

TROUBLE IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Serious Franchise Demonstration.

London, July 1.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, accounts in the German papers show that the franchise demonstration at Budapest was most serious.

The mob attacked the Times Club for an hour with stones and pieces of iron, furiously demanding that Count Tisza should come out. Afterwards they destroyed tramcars. The troops then dispersed the crowd.

Fresh Political Crises Expected.

London, July 1.

Reuter's correspondent at Zurich states that Dr. von Seidler's declaration in the Reichsrath, that decisions of peace or war rest solely with the Emperor, will probably provoke a new Ministerial crisis. Already there is increased aggressiveness among the Czechs and Slavs, which even the Germans regret.

Premier's Declaration Explained.

London, July 1.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the *Freemantle* explains that Dr. von Seidler's declaration in the Reichsrath, that decisions of peace or war rest solely with the Emperor, will probably provoke a new Ministerial crisis. Already there is increased aggressiveness among the Czechs and Slavs, which even the Germans regret.

GERMAN INTRIGUE IN SCANDINAVIA.

General Indignation in Sweden.

London, July 1.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm, there is general indignation in Sweden at the Baron von Bunsen's incident, which is voiced by the *Dayblad*, which appeals for the vigorous collaboration of the three Scandinavian countries against morally indefensible German acts.

A Paltry German Excuse.

London, July 1.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the semi-official *Norddeutsche Zeitung* states that Germany has protested at Norway's arrest of the Diplomatic Courier, declaring that the explosives in his possession were not intended for use in Norway. It says that the Courier will be prosecuted in Germany for violating Norwegian laws, and an enquiry opened. It regrets that the incident has caused anxiety to the Norwegian people, and repeats that the bombs were not intended for use in Norway.

Arrest of German Suspects.

London, July 1.

Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen states that arrests of suspected Germans continue to take place in Christiania.

GENERAL PERSHING IN FRANCE.

London, July 1.

According to a message from Reuter at a town in France, General Pershing has arrived and has immediately proceeded to the American lines.

CONFIDENCE IN ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

London, July 1.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Rome, the Chamber has concluded a new law's session. It resumed in public, when a vote of confidence in the Government was passed by 361 votes to 83, after a speech by Signor Bonelli.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE BRITISH THRUST IN THE WEST.

Description of Operations Around Lens.

London, July 1.

Reuter's special correspondent with the British Army in France, describing the operations around Lens, says:—Down to Thursday evening, we had been systematically pushing the Germans in a north-easterly direction, by which time our line roughly ran from the fringe of Oite de Moulin across the Souchez River and Lons-Arras road, through the old trench system in front of Eleu dit Leauvette, bending round so as to follow the trend of the Menocourt-Avon switch. Double operations which developed on Thursday evening, although distinct in their phases, were part of the same tactical scheme.

The enemy's withdrawal from the outer defences of Lens had tended to weaken the resisting powers of the Oppy line between that place and Souchez, and so occasion was taken to strike a blow here, with quite satisfactory results. As a consequence of the activity during the last few days around the Lens salient and south thereof, we have made substantial gain of territory and have taken thousands of prisoners, about twenty machine-guns, and killed and wounded a very large number of the enemy. Our own casualties in these operations have been light, relative to the numbers engaged and the success achieved.

On the whole, the enemy has not been fighting well, although there have been instances to the contrary. He knows that he is going backward, and whether he is told that this is according to plan, or whether he has the perception to realise that he is being beaten back, the result must equally produce the under-dog feeling. More than once, the occupants of trenches and posts have bolted on the advance of our men. Even the order of the higher Command to economise man-power to the utmost can scarcely justify such tactics.

The spirit of our troops is indomitable, and beyond all praise. Here is a little episode which suffices to prove that these are not words of extravagant eulogy. A little advance on a post south of Oiseul River, held by 15 of our men, was the object of a surprise attack during the darkest hour of Wednesday night, following upon a sudden shower of bombs which wounded ten of the little garrison. Twenty German *Sturmtruppen* rushed the post. The remaining five, standing back to back, made a stand that recalls *Raid on the Marston*. The noise of bombing and firing soon brought up reinforcements, and the Germans took to their heels, leaving two prisoners in the hands of the five defenders. The Germans took back with them none but their own wounded.

A Convenient Omission.

London, July 1.

A German communiqué states:—We repulsed a British Company attacking south-east of Armentieres, supported by aeroplanes flying low.

The communiqué does not mention the British success in the neighbourhood of Lens. It claims to have inflicted sanguinary losses on the French in the Morthomme attack, making prisoner of over eighteen hundred.

And Onward.

London, July 1.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Following yesterday's success to the south of Lens, we attacked last night on the north bank of the Souchez River. We captured the enemy's defences on a half mile front to the south-west of the town.

We successfully raided last night to the north-east of Epéhy. As the result of hostile raids to the east of Gonzeacourt, near Armentieres, we took prisoner a few Germans.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Insubordinate Troops Surrender.

London, July 1.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, by order of M. Kerezhsky, after a failure of peaceful persuasion, the Twelfth and Thirtieth Divisions of Sharpshooters, which refused to fall in, was surrounded by cavalry on June 28 in the village of Jonkoff. After the village had twice been shelled, the cavalry charged, whereupon five hundred of the Sharpshooters surrendered and were disarmed. There was no bloodshed.

The Provisional Government has appealed to the people of Ukraine not to follow the fatal path leading to disruption of Russia by seeking independence.

Russian Mission to Travel Abroad.

London, July 1.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that M.M. Goldenburg, Rosenoff and Smirnov, delegates of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council, have started on a mission to enter into negotiations with all Socialist parties. They will proceed first to Stockholm and then to Britain, France and Italy.

British Labour Methods Explained.

London, July 1.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Moscow, Mr. Henderson addressed the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council, explaining the British Labour Organisation.

BRAZIL AND AMERICA.

London, July 1.

According to Reuter's correspondent at New York, a special diplomatic mission is proceeding to Brazil to arrange the co-ordination of the American and Brazilian Governments and forces.

GENERAL SIR JULIAN BYNG.

London, July 1.

The *Observer* states that General Sir Julian Byng commands the Third Army.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

LATEST NEWS FROM GREECE.

Proposed Despatch of Troops to Macedonia.

London, July 1.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens states that M. Venizelos has invited the chiefs of the Army Corps at Salonica to come to Athens to discuss the despatch of a force to Macedonia.

The Expelled Pro-Germans.

London, July 1.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that M.M. Gunaris and Damanis, and twenty-six other expelled Greeks, have arrived at Ajaccio.

MORE GERMAN TYRANNY.

Twenty Belgians Placed Under Arrest.

London, July 1.

According to a message from Amsterdam, a Brussels official announcement states that twenty Belgians connected with the colonies have been arrested because a number of German non-combatants captured at Tabora have been interned in France instead of being sent to a neutral country.

A WAR CORRESPONDENT KILLED.

London, July 1.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters states that Sergt. Bassot, a French war correspondent with the British Army, was killed by a sniper's bullet while visiting Hill 65. He is the first war correspondent to be killed in the war.

FOOD MATTERS AT HOME.

Lord Rhonda the Guardian of the Poor.

London, July 1.

It is stated that Mr. Kennedy Jones has resigned his position at the Food Ministry.

Lord Rhonda, speaking at Guild, said he suspected that Mr. Lloyd George had appointed him Food Controller because he knew that he had the hide of a rhinoceros. He would be the guardian of the consumer and especially of the poor. He had determined to end profiteering, but warned his hearers that they must not expect a return to pre-war prices.

Bread for the People.

London, July 1.

There is much interest evinced in the statement made by Mr. Lloyd George at Dundee regarding the steps the Government are taking to keep foodstuffs within bounds. He said:—"We first of all are taking strong action to prevent unreasonable profit-swelling in the price of food, and, if necessary, we shall even go to the extent of resorting to the Exchequer in order to see that at any rate the price of bread is within the compass of the bulk of the people, because it is vital in war time, as well as in peace time, that if people are to be kept up to efficiency in order to carry through their task, they should have an abundance of the essentials of life at a price within the reach of every class of the community."

ARGENTINE'S DEMAND ON GERMANY.

London, July 1.

Reuter's correspondent at Buenos Aires says that the Government is demanding compensation from Germany for the torpedoing of the Argentine vessels, *Orina* and *Toro*.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMER SUNK.

London, July 1.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, the Messageries Maritimes steamer, *Himalaya*, which was chartered by the Government, was sunk in the Mediterranean on June 22 after an explosion. Twenty eight persons were drowned.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ACUTE COTTON CRISIS.

London, July 1.

The Cotton Control Board announces that the Liverpool and Manchester Cotton Associations may purchase cotton abroad without licence. The Board is prepared to consider applications for licences to purchase cotton abroad from spinners and others who have habitually imported cotton direct from abroad. Cotton spinners requiring a licence to purchase spot cotton to meet their immediate requirements must state their weekly requirements and the number of weeks' supply they hold. Licences will be granted for the present for no more than a week's supply at a time. The Board is taking a census of supplies of cotton, etc.

The Liverpool Cotton Market is pessimistic. A number of prominent houses threaten to retire from the trade and have declared that if the restrictions are enforced for the period of the war the market will cease to exist.

TO PATROL DUTCH WATERS.

New York, July 1.

The Dutch armoured cruiser, *Zeeland*, has arrived at an American port en route to the Dutch East Indies, via the Panama Canal, to patrol Dutch waters in the Far East. (Continued on page 8.)

HUNGARY'S FREEDOM FORESEEN.

What Count Tisza's Overthrow Means.

Oppressed and enslaved by Germany's hireling, Count Tisza, Hungary is yearning for deliverance, says the *London Morning Post*, and reasonable folk all over the world tell us that the leaders of the three opposition parties, Oborny, Andrássy, Apponyi, and Karolyi, have ceased squabbling with each other and have united to secure Tisza's overthrow. This news is joyfully greeted by the American papers published in Magyar. One of the most important of them, the *Chicago American*, *Figyelem*, cannot conceal its delight, and that apostrophizes the once all-powerful Hungarian Minister:—

"We know him well. Many of us left the old age on account of his reactionary policies, and came to the United States, to the Land of Promise, to live out our destinies. We sought the abundant opportunities which America offered. We reached our goal without humiliations, not needing credentials here since the recognition of Kossuth."

"Our old country at last is on the threshold of portentous times. We rejoice in his imminent downfall. His name will not blacken the longer the prestige of our native land. His name will soon be among those who gave their talents to minister to the misdeeds of a tyrant, which is a disgrace to the Hungarian people."

The *Post* rejoices in the war, as it foresees the defeat of the Central Powers the political freedom of all the other nations in the Dual Monarchy:—

"The people of Hungary will obtain their political freedom and happiness; after this war, whether Count Tisza likes it or not. The proclamation of his King, dissolving Parliament, may be his prerogative yet—but to-morrow—oh, that terrible to-morrow! When the people at last discover how they have been deceived, deluded, and inflamed to furious passions and deadly hatred and awful laughter—what then? His power will fall before the will of the awakened nation."

"Cultured men conversant with Hungarian affairs know well that Count Tisza is one of the conspirators of the world war. When the curtain of secrets drops we will detect his hand in the most terrible, most sinister tragedy of mankind. Hungary had no conflict with Serbia, with free Italy, the Republic of France, or Great Britain—or with us, the United States."

"The people of Hungary sought and laboured for universal and equal suffrage. We know that the non-Hungarian-speaking races in Hungary, if granted the virtue of political and economic freedom to evolve a better citizenship, would be perfectly satisfied and not be looking for assistance or allegiance elsewhere."

The influence of Russia will be felt in the Dual Monarchy, says the *Figyelem*, and it looks forward to a Hungarian Republic:—"The whole world is glorying in the victory of the republican form of government, and although we are not ready to state that everything that is done in a republic couldn't be improved, it is the conviction of our age that the old form must go and that the Republic of Hungary will redeem the errors and the mistakes of its present rulers."

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Price of British Newspapers: Sixty-four daily newspapers and 364 weeklies have now increased their price.

German Aeroplane Factory Burned.

An Amsterdam message says that a big aeroplane factory at Kopenick, near Berlin, has been completely burnt down.

Loans From the United States: An additional loan of \$5,000,000 has been made by the United States to England. The total loans to date are:—England, \$55,000,000; France, \$80,000,000; Italy, \$20,000,000.

Not to be Expected:

In reply to a question regarding artillery in the Main Committee of the Disarmament Conference, General von Stein, Minister of War, said:—"It is war like the present one should not expect a continuous chain of successes."

Birmingham's New Tramways:

The number of passengers carried on Birmingham Corporation Tramways last year was 171,455,020, an increase of eight millions over the previous year. The total receipts amounted to £838,723, an increase of £50,000.

Wesleyans and the War:

The second London Pastoral Synod, at a meeting in the Wesleyan Central Hall, Westminster, recently resolved, as a war emergency measure, to elect not more than half of the representatives allowable to the Wesleyan Conference this year.

Thyphoid Fever at Kure Naval Station.

It is reported that typhoid fever is rapidly spreading among the marines of the Kure Marine Division. Since the last instant, when the first case was reported, 28 cases have been attacked. The naval authorities of the station are making desperate efforts to check the outbreak.

Spain and Spain.

Senador, Spanish Minister of Finance, states that in the agreements arrived at in London through the medium of the Marquis Cortes, Great Britain had acted with great liberality, even allowing, in order to favour Spanish agriculture, importations which were unnecessary and even useless.

Hungarian Journalists Want Peace.

At the annual meeting of the Hungarian Society of Journalists, says a Budapest telegram, it was decided to send a telegram to the president of the International Union of Journalists requesting him to convene a congress of members of neutral and belligerent countries to be held in a neutral country.

German States.

Of the German States, including Saxony, Baden, and the Mecklenburg-Groß-Duchies, have now passed laws entitling every German girl henceforth to be known as "Frau (Mrs.)" whose name is definitely known to have been in action. Proof only required to be furnished that a bona-fide betrothal existed before the soldier's death. Women who thus acquire the title of a married woman do not take the name of their late husband, but retain their maiden surname.

Mysteria, Mystica, Maxima.

When the police raided the premises in Ragsdale Street, London, of a society known as the M.M., they found Mrs. Mary Davies seated on a throne in a sort of temple, surrounded by about 200 people, while certain rites were in progress. At Marlborough Street Police Court Miss Davies was charged with pretending to tell fortunes and a police witness said that she had seen three men named Mysteria, Mystica, Maxima. A remand was ordered, bail of £100 being allowed.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Lucky Lightermen.
Lightermen and watermen in England are to receive an increase of 1s. 1d. a day for day work and 9d. for night work, this being their third war bonus.

Coming Canadian Jubilee.
Mr. Walter Long, Secretary of State for the Colonies, announces that a solemn service, which will be attended by the King and Queen, will be held in Westminster Abbey at 11.30 a.m. on Monday, July 2, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Confederation of Canada, and also in memory of the Canadians who have fallen in the war.

A Prayer for Rain.
Manchuria has been suffering from a severe drought. On the morning of the 19th inst., a Mukden paper reports, General Chang, Governor General of Mukden, offered a prayer to the God of Rain and at the same time ordered the prohibition of the slaughter of animals for three days. That very day rain fell, greatly to the relief of the farmers.

From War to Peace.
Short and snappy:—"John Snape, aged 80 years, who went through the Crimean, India Mutiny, Zulu, and Afghan campaigns without a wound, died in Ormskirk Workhouse yesterday." How Snape got into the workhouse we do not know, but it hardly seems the place where such a veteran of our wars should draw his last breath. A pauper to live and a pauper to die—that certainly is not a fitting story for a British hero, let the blame lie where it may.—*John Bull.*

Goldfish for America.
Imports of three Chinese gold fish merchants in Shanghai, 20,000 gold fish of varied colours and sizes left Yokohama recently on the China. They will be placed on the market in San Francisco for the summer season. Placed in sixty large barrels, they were on the fore deck. These merchants expect that about fifty per cent. of the fish will reach their destination alive. Many will die near Honolulu on account of the climate, said the gold fish men.

Women as Special Constables.
At Guildhall last month, Major Chauncey, superintendent of the Great Eastern Railway Police, presented a woman employee of the company to be sworn as a special constable for duty at Liverpool Street Station. Major Chauncey said the woman had been in training for some time, and mentioned that the company were making certain arrangements for the further employment of women for special work. Alderman Sir Marcus Samuel remarked that so far as he knew this was the first woman sworn in as a special constable.

Lloyd's Consider Kaiser Still a Good Risk.
Kaiser Wilhelm is considered "not an abnormal risk" by some of Lloyd's brokers, despite the recent reports of attempts on his life and rumours of illness, but there is no demand for any Kaiser policies. Brokers say there are too many other legitimate demands for money. If the war lasts into next year it is asserted that anxiety would have to be taken into account as one of the biggest factors governing his health. Risks from shell fire are considered negligible. Some betting men favour the Kaiser as a 5 to 3 shot if the war goes two more years.

The Polite Elephant.
The Food Controller will be delighted to hear how the elephants at the Zoo are seeking out their "variations." In the absence of the usual supplies of buns, biscuits, and sweetmeats from visitors, they supplement their stable allowances by devouring scraps of paper picked up from the ground, pillaging chocolate boxes from the hands of amused spectators, and even snatching guide books from the grasp of unwary strangers. To economise in labour, Mr. Neville Chamberlain might consider their employment on picking up scraps of paper in the London parks or outside newspaper offices for the reception of rejected "copy."

For a good solid meal, see Carr's or Table d'Hôte with Wine & Liquors at the Best at LARSEN'S CAFE.

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NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned and MR. POON WAN KOCK carrying on business under the style or firm name of Union Trading Company in the Colony of Hongkong and elsewhere has been dissolved as from the 31st December 1916 so far as concerns the said MR. POON WAN KOCK, who retired from the said firm on that date.

Dated Hongkong 27th June, 1917.

(Sd.) S.M. CHURN,
(Sd.) C. HONKEY.

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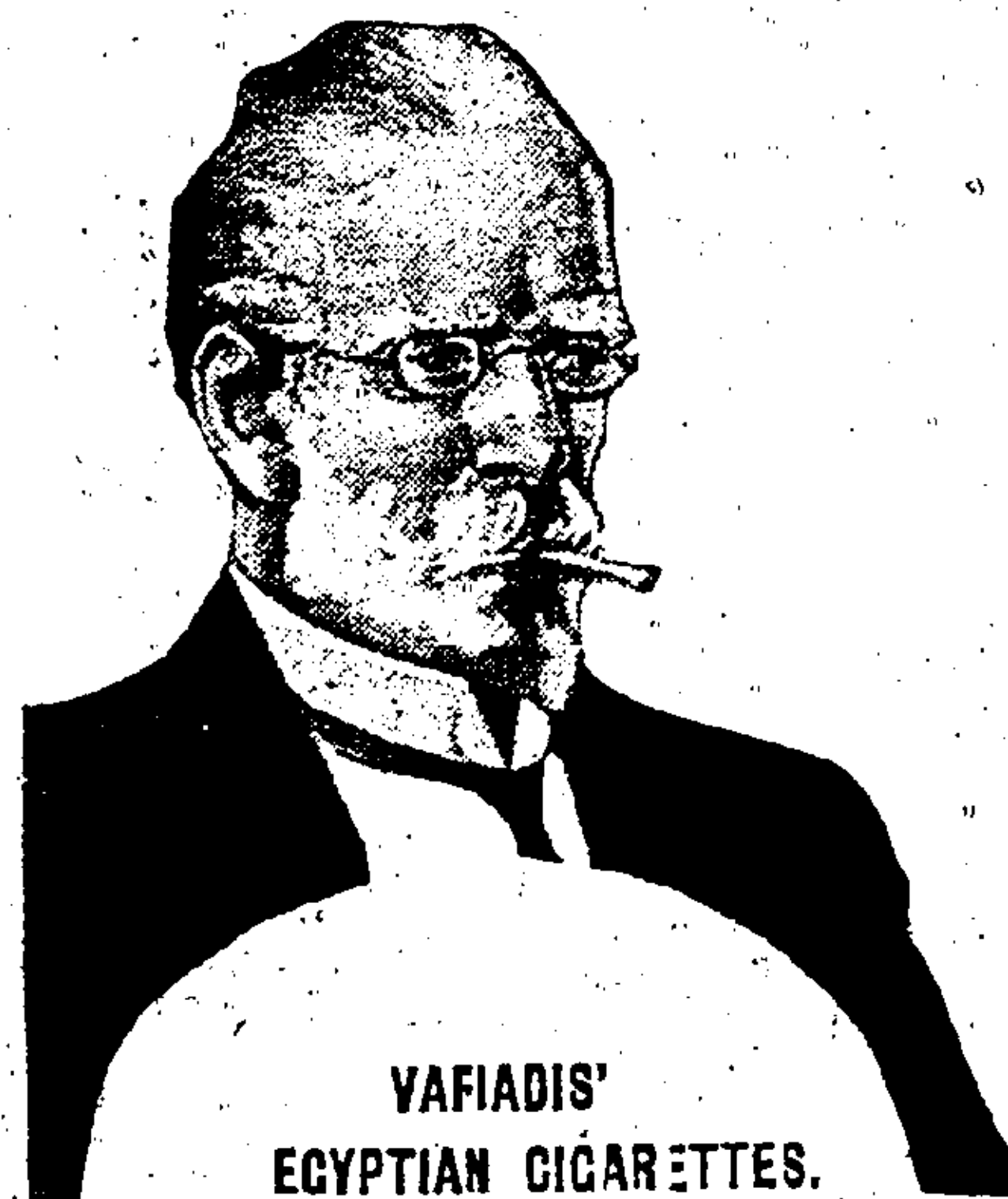
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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

BIRTHS.

PESTONJI—On the 30th June, at No. 8 Humphrey's Buildings to Mr. and Mrs. R. Pestonji, a daughter.
CAMPBELL—On June 24, 1917, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. K. W. Campbell, a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 2, 1917.

A CONFIDENT NOTE.

As was expected, in having conferred upon him the Freedom of the City of Glasgow, Mr. Lloyd George took occasion to review the war situation, to state once again the aims of the Allies, and to indicate the only terms upon which any idea of peace can be entertained by the Powers who are fighting the battles of civilisation and liberty. So far as the Allies' aims are concerned, there was nothing new to be said; there could not well be, since the Entente Powers have from the very commencement had clearly before them the objects which they seek to attain, and never for one moment have they wavered in taking the necessary steps towards the end in sight. Consistency is the Allies' watchword, and they will never sheath the sword on a compromise. To-day, as ever, they stand determined to liberate the oppressed nations of the earth to give each the assured right to work out its own destinies, and to overthrow that menacing power and influence, represented by Prussian militarism, which seeks to bring all peoples under its evil sway and domination. That is the message which Mr. Lloyd George's speech re-emphasises after close on three years of the bloodiest warfare that the world has ever seen.

But the Prime Minister's utterance has a deeper and a cheerier aspect than that. It is essentially a speech reflecting growing hope, confidence and determination. No one can have read the Prime Minister's words, as cables by Reuter, without feeling assured of ultimate and complete victory. There was not a dismal note sounded. Indeed, whatever issue of the war the Premier turned to, he was able to speak in terms distinctly encouraging to the Allies. He admitted in regard to Russia that the untoward events there had postponed victory, but he expressed the view that from the Revolution, Russia would emerge more formidable than ever, ensuring not only a more complete but a more exalted victory than we had hoped before. When Mr. Lloyd George tells us that Russia is gaining strength daily, and has never had a better Government, we must take it that he is not using words lightly, but that he has reasons, perhaps unknown to the public at large, for being optimistic concerning the developments in that distracted country. And we are strengthened in that belief by the report that the Russian Armies are about to resume the offensive. America's entry, too, has given cause for hope, as the Premier rightly took occasion to note. The submarine menace has been the principal cause of anxiety to the Allies of late, but on this subject, too, Mr. Lloyd George was able to speak with quiet confidence. Heavy as our losses have been, the Prime Minister declares that during the past two months—the months in which Germany hoped to starve us out—our shipping casualties have been several hundred thousand tons beneath our own Admiralty's forecast. What is more, he says the best advice makes it clear that submarines can neither starve us nor drive our Armies out of the field. That declaration, together with the Premier's reference to the arrangements being made for the destruction of U-boats, should remove the last cause for doubt in this regard.

On the question of peace, Mr. Lloyd George was equally explicit. As he says, Germany is willing to conclude peace at a price—indeed, she yearns for it—but that price is not one which can ever be acceptable to the Allies. Peoples which have been freed from the iron rule of the Huns must be kept free for ever, territories which have suffered unspeakable savagery through the blood and iron domination of Prussian militarism must be finally and completely liberated. But, as the Premier pointedly asks, is there any desire on Germany's part to enter on negotiations on these essential terms? None that we can see at the moment. And before we can think of peace, Germany herself must be freed from tyranny as well. A democratised Germany we are prepared to listen to—to arrogant Prussian militarism never. That latter power must be broken and smashed, once and for all. When that has been done, then will be the time to talk of peace. If we show a willingness to negotiate a single hour before that time, then, as Mr. Lloyd George truly says, it will be the greatest disaster that ever befel mankind.

Capital and Labour.

Among the many changes to which the war has accustomed us, and which is likely to have a permanent effect, is that which points to the possibility that between Capital and Labour much more harmonious relations can exist than existed in pre-war days. Scarcely a week passed in those times without some sort of conflict occurring between the two essential factors of industry, and often the animosity that existed, the bitterness that was engendered, the long cessation of fruitful industry that was caused by the frequent squabbles that occurred, led many serious people to conclude that it was practically impossible that a harmonious adjustment was ever likely to be attained. In this world, however, it is the unexpected that most frequently happens. With the outbreak of war, the patriotism and the good sense of both sides were brought forth splendidly by the needs of the country and the many difficulties with which the Government found itself confronted, and thus, for the time being at any rate, Capital and Labour agreed to forget their grievances in the imperative need that had arisen for willing services being rendered by all. With an alacrity that was as pleasing as it was surprising, Labour vied with Capital in coming to the Government's assistance, the former readily agreeing to renounce, or at any rate greatly to relax, all its Trade Union conditions, and the latter acquiescing in an equally pleasing manner to all that was considered expedient in its case. The result has been that the Government has received, invaluably valuable assistance both from Capital and Labour, for both have worked with very little friction in a way that has earned for them the complete approbation of the Imperial Government and of the people.

A Worthy Endeavour.

Rightly, therefore, in our opinion, the Ministry of Labour has been encouraged by this helpful sign to believe that the better relations now existing between Capital and Labour should not only continue during the war but should be broad-based and made as permanent as possible. Surely a recurrence of the old animosities is now practically impossible. Both sides will have to make up their minds definitely on one essential point, namely, that both have rights that cannot be ignored and that each must be willing to do justice towards those rights. We heartily agree with the point made in the Reconstruction Committee's Report, in which it is stated that "it is essential that the work people should be given better conditions and a high standard of comfort generally." Towards this end, the Committee recommends the formation of Joint Industrial Councils of the principal industries, representing employers and employees, and paying particular attention to demobilisation questions. Very sound advice of a similar character is also suggested and it seems to us that if it is carried into effect in the spirit in which it is recommended much good will result.

There is no part of the British Empire which has an unsatisfactory standard of living for the working classes as the United Kingdom itself, and we believe that, notwithstanding the densely populated nature of the country as a whole, the keen competition that exists and the many other factors that are likely to be materially affected by the suggested change, such a change can come about much more easily than many might be inclined to believe. At any rate, the experiment is well worth trying, and as a first and a very desirable step, let the harmonious relations that at present are in evidence and which have worked so admirably, still continue. In their continuance rests the seeds of a change that must ultimately be beneficial not only to Capital and Labour, as representative of all classes, but to the nation as a whole.

Australian Women's Living Wage.

The Australian Federal Arbitration Court has fixed 35s. a week as the living wage for a woman under war conditions.

DAY BY DAY.

MANY A MAN WHO HAS BEEN SENSIBLE ALL HIS LIFE LETS A FOOL MAKE A FOOL OF HIM.

To-morrow's Anniversary.—To-morrow, according to the Chinese Calendar, is the Festival of the Formation of Heaven and Earth.

The Dollar.—The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 6.5/16d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Returned.—Mr. F. O. Stedman has returned to the Colony.

Unlucky Horse Shoes.—A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing four old horse shoes from the Kowloon Godown. His Worship sentenced the man to one month's hard labour and four hours' stocks.

Talkoo Dock Worker Sentenced.—Sentence of six months' hard labour and four hours' stocks was to-day passed on a Chinese employee of Talkoo Dock, who tried to steal 8 lbs. of lead and 6 lbs. of brass from the works. As he was passing out of the gate, he was searched and the goods found concealed under his clothing.

Religious Meeting.—The weekly Religious meeting of the Helena May Institute will be held on Tuesdays at 5.30 p.m., during the months of July, August and September, except on the third Tuesday of each month, when the united meeting with the Mother's Union will be at 5 o'clock.

Big Clearance Sale.—As will be seen by our advertising columns, Messrs. Komor and Komor are to-morrow starting their clearance sale and are offering the whole of their stock for sale at prices which represent a discount of from twenty to thirty per cent. on ordinary rates. The artistic goods of this firm are too well-known to need any recommendation, and a collection of ivories, bronzes, silks, china and furniture of really high quality await inspection. No reasonable offer for the larger pieces will be refused.

To Freemasons.—Freemasons are reminded that those who were not present at the special meeting of the District Grand Lodge of Hongkong and South China, which was held at the Masonic Hall, on Saturday last, in celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the first Assembly of the Grand Lodge of England, at which a collection was made for the Hongkong War Charities Fund, can send subscriptions to swell the sum raised to Mr. W. J. Tatcher. The amount raised will be earmarked for Masonic Charities. Subscriptions, however small, will be gladly received.

A Dishonest Cook.—Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with the theft of \$950 in money, a gold watch valued at \$20, nine pearls valued at \$80, and a pair of jade gold-mounted bangles valued at \$70, from 52, First Street. Defendant admitted stealing the property, except the silver coins, amounting to about \$4. Inspector O'Sullivan said that the man was employed as a cook at the house and he broke open his master's box, and went to Macao, from whence he had been extradited. His Worship sentenced the man to six months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

A City Hall Fight.—A Chinese watchman and coolie employed at the City Hall were charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with fighting and acting in a disorderly manner in the City Hall yesterday. It appeared that the quarrel arose over a piece of timber. A large chopper and heavy hammer were produced in Court as having been used in the fight, but the only injury received was by the second defendant, he having a cut on the arm. The first defendant told an exciting story of how five men quarrelled with him, how they threatened to throw hot water over him, broke open a door, and threw a piece of iron at him. His Worship fined both defendants \$5, and bound them over to be of good behaviour for six months.

CITY HALL WORK PARTY.

A Fortnight's War Efforts.

During the past two weeks the City Hall Work Party have packed and sent the following articles:—Shirts 104, pyjamas 114, vests 181, bedjackets 98, surgical shirts 16, reversible bedjackets 11, dressing-gowns 15, shrouds 18, invalid boots 8, knitted slippers 38, floor scrubbers 25, mops 32, milk covers 250, trench boots 2, handkerchiefs 7, bed socks 48, pairs eye-bandages 45, knitted cape 7, surgical caps 29, cholera belts 12, small pillows (with cases) 29, nightshirts 17, socks 69, pairs, knitted caps (white) 25.

Sent by a Work Party in Manila:—Shrouds 18, pyjamas 6, shirts 1, small pillows (with covers) 33, surgical caps 14, kit bags 28, comfort bags 8, packs of cards 3.

One case was sent to Queen Mary's Needlework Guild in London, two to Bombay for Mesopotamia, and two direct to the British Hospital at Amarah in Mesopotamia.

In spite of a fortnight of very hot damp weather, the work sent in has increased rather than decreased. The Italian Convent sent an excellent consignment of pyjamas, shirts, eye-bandages, and cholera-belts; these last made from old white flannel trousers, are a speciality of this work party, and donations of trousers for making them are always welcome.

A small Work Party in Manila—only five in number—has sent us a boxful of things to pack with ours. The materials are bought with "self-denial money" and the list represents one month's work—a real tribute to steadiness of purpose in the very trying climate of Manila.

The raffia for the picture of Magazine Gap brought in \$100 for the Aeroplane Fund. Mrs. Bryan may be congratulated on the success of her work. The raffia was drawn at the City Hall on Tuesday, June 19, and won by Mr. R. A. Nicholson, of the Cosmopolitan Dock, who also may be congratulated.

It will be noticed that the number of knitted slippers that are being sent away is increasing. Quite a slipper industry is developing; as yet it is all in the hands of one or two experts, but they are glad and willing to have pupils, and once explained, the slippers are not difficult to make. Some are made from old pieces of flannel, some knitted from flannel selvage, and some knitted from odd balls of wool-mixed together. Models can be seen at the City Hall; they make a gay showing, and are strong and warm. We have to thank friends who have sent donations of thick cardboard and old felt hats, for making the soles.

Khaki knee-caps are being asked for, for troops fighting in parts where even now they are suffering from the cold. We would like to get a box full off as soon as possible; so please come next Tuesday, get some wool, and begin at once.

More packs of old playing-cards would be very acceptable; those that have already been sent have been greatly appreciated.

(54) ETHEL M. STABE.
The following interesting letter has been received by a little lad in Quarry Bay, from a soldier at the Front, acknowledging a muffin:—
33238.303. S. Battery, R.G.A. B.E.F. France. 16.4.17.
Dear Willie, I have just received a parcel of clothing from Hongkong, consisting of two nice warm shirts, and a lovely warm scarf, which I see was made by you, so I thought as I had a few minutes to spare before going on parade I would write a few lines to thank you many times for the scarf which I am going to wear to-night, for just now we are having some very cold nights. I don't know who the shirts were sent by; whoever sent them I thank them many times; I wish I could do so personally.

I left Hongkong last September, had a nice journey home; after having a few months' training was sent out to the above address. I can't say in this letter what part of the line I am at. At present I am very comfortable out here; of course, one has to

SERVICE OUTINGS.

Splendid Work by Entertainment Fund.

Since its inauguration some months ago, the Services Entertainment Fund has done much to relieve the monotony of the Service men's duties in Hongkong, but in no case has it been more welcome than in its latest venture of backing a series of walking tours, bathing picnics and launch outings to various parts of the Colony. The generous contributors to the Fund and its Committee, the Rev. O. L. Cooper Hunt, Chaplain to the Forces, may rest assured that their kind thoughts and hard work have been productive of many pleasant hours to the soldiers and sailors serving here. That their efforts are highly appreciated can best be gauged by the keen delight of the individuals taking part in the various entertainments.

During the past month three launch outings and picnics have been carried out for the troops and married families at Lyemam.

The first two were whole day trips to Repulse Bay, where dinner and tea were provided and surf-bathing was indulged in. In the evenings, a return was made via the eastern entrance, thus completing the circuit of island. On both occasions the rain tried to damp our spirits, but, in the words of the poet, there was "N.D." as we were mostly in bathing costumes, and tents had been run up to protect the Commissioners.

On the third occasion, the Clerk of the Weather had evidently had a stroke of luck for the sun shone brilliantly. Lyemam Island had been chosen as the venue for this trip, and members of the Sergeants' Mess and wives and children thoroughly enjoyed themselves. By the kindness of the Committee of the S.E.F., we have been promised a continuation of these outings, and, whilst all are looking forward to the next event, they desire to heartily thank everyone in connection with the Fund for pleasures already received.—Contributed

Sale of Whisky in Scotland.

Urgent representations have been received from Scotland in favour of the prohibition of the sale of spirits on Saturday. Of late 18 months, and the working of the regulation in the Carlisle and Annan districts has shown that a further great increase of temperance and efficiency can be secured by the total suppression of the sale of spirits on Saturday, which is generally pay-day. More than 50 per cent. of the convictions for drunkenness are attributed to Saturday drinking.

rough bit, but one soon gets used to it. I am glad I have got the chance to help drive the Germans out of Belgium.

I have seen a small, or what the Germans call a large, German bombardment, but, as usual, they did little or no damage except to the ground. One good thing about the German shell holes, they make a good place for us to get a good wash in, and one gets a little dusty out here sometimes.

I must conclude now hoping this will find you quite well.

I remain yours very sincerely
Beecham Pott Bombr.
A. B. LANDALE.

Union Church Party.

The Ladies Working Party of Union Church has sent two cases to the Argyle and Atherland Highlanders, containing:—232 shirts, 202 handkerchiefs, 297 pairs of socks, 63 pairs of mittens, 45 pairs of knee caps, 101 vests, 72 towels, 60 cakes of soap, 100 rolls of paper. Thanks are due to the St. Andrew's Society for a donation of \$44 towards the expenses of the box.

Also one case to the French Red Cross containing:—78 pairs of bandages, 11 surgical caps, 30 eye bandages, 25 hospital caps, 24 pairs surgical stockings, 24 pairs pyjamas, 24 vests, 12 pairs of socks, 20 floor scrubbers.

A. D. HICKLING.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Mr. Lloyd George may pride himself (or the reverse) on adding a new word to the German language. Ever since his recent speech in which he used metaphors from the prize-ring, the German press has adopted "knockout" as its own. In so doing they are guilty of a double inconsistency, for first of all they call heaven to witness that only a brutal Englishman could use illustrations from so degraded a sport when the fate of Empires is trembling in the balance; and secondly, it is futile to "cleanse" the language of foreign words when new ones are introduced on the slightest provocation. Students of language will notice with amusement that the authorities do not seem to be quite clear whether it is "der knockout" (masculine) or "das knockout" (neuter). As Germany does not know the silent initial, the word will, so doubt, soon appear as "Knock-out," which looks strangely unclothed and forlorn.—Daily News.

The 1,000th day of war which came round recently passed rather quietly at the front. Not since Napoleon's time have we been engaged in a 1,000-day war; and then—from May 18, 1803, to June 22, 1815—it lasted 4,418 days. The South African war stopped short at four figures on the 922nd day, and the Crimean War ended on the 732nd. The Spanish-American and the Russo-Japanese Wars lasted 597 and 474 days respectively.

As an example of economic living, fit for the times, it would be hard to beat the record of the Rev. Robert Walker, curate of Leathwaite, of whom Wordsworth makes mention in "The Excursion." "Wonderful Walker," as Cumberland folk termed him, was appointed to his curacy in 1735, with a salary of £5 per annum, which, after twenty years, was increased to £17.10s. His wife brought him £40, which was all he possessed above and beyond his income; yet by cultivating his acre or two of globe, doing his own work, even to tailoring and cobbling, he contrived to rear a family of eight children, not only, as he proudly boasted, "keeping them from wanting the necessities of life, but affording them an unostentatious education and the means of raising themselves in society." He even contrived to maintain his eldest son at Trinity College, Dublin.

The American papers have been printing some graphic stories, sent by Associated Press correspondents, of the rush homeward from Siberia of Russian victims of the old regime. At the beginning of April no less than 50,000 sledges were speeding in endless chain across the snows of Northern Asia towards the nearest points on the Trans-Siberian Railway. It was a race against time, as the roads would soon be impassable through the spring thaw, and exiles who failed to reach the railway in time would have to wait six weeks or two months the mail river navigation began. The trails converging on Irkutsk were so congested that the movement of the sledges was sometimes held up for several hours. Five days after the revolution 6,000 exiles entered that city, but the majority were unable to proceed west at once owing to the lack of sufficient rolling-stock.

One of the political prisoners gave an American correspondent a remarkable account of what happened when the news of the general amnesty reached Tobolsk. There was a sudden demand for blacksmiths. The prison blacksmith, fearing the vengeance of the convicts, fled, and private blacksmiths could not be found in the intense excitement that prevailed. Meanwhile 60 chained men were waiting for their release. The newly formed local Committee of Public Safety gave these men, still in chains, to the released and disarmed Cossacks, who had a banquet for them. Above the prisoners and chains for the new Russia could be heard the jangling of their shackles.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

NORTH POINT BATHING STATION.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

Sir,—As among those who agitated for the Government taking steps towards making North Point Bathing Station the place of enjoyment it might easily become for a large section of the community, I think it is fitting, now that something has been done, thanks largely to the *Telegraph*, in opening its columns and writing much to the point on the subject, that some acknowledgment should be made of our appreciation. Among the many people who enjoyed themselves at North Point yesterday there was not one, I feel convinced, who did not think that what had been done had been done extremely well. The tents for both sexes are admirably erected and well situated, and the large shed for those participating in a "dip" is excellent both for children and "grown-ups." The pier is all that could be desired and the lifebuoys, suitably roped off, are likewise well placed. In fact, the bathing station is more attractive this year than at any other time, and if only the Public Works Department will employ a batch of coolies occasionally to remove the few nasty stones that still remain, the place will continue to afford much pleasure to the large number of bathers that are regularly availing themselves of this really capital bathing beach.

All using the beach have good reason to be grateful to the Government for what has been done, as the place is really first-rate for the object in view. Along with others, I trust that the Government officials and the Hon Mr. Pollock will continue to take an interest in the place.

Yours, etc., J. M.

Hongkong, July 1, 1917.

A NOTED HUMOURIST.

Shortly Coming to Hongkong.

Something really first-class is promised Hongkong in the way of entertaining by the impending visit to the Colony of Mr. Joseph Blaseck, the celebrated English humourist, entertainer and elocutionist from the Queen's Hall, London. He is to be supported by Miss Alice Austin, a noted young Australian vocalist and entertainer, and his programme will include original character studies, humorous songs and impersonations, comedies, sketches, duets, ballads, monologues and songs at the piano—in short, a feast of humour and music.

Mr. Blaseck has a big reputation, and has recently been touring with Miss Ellen Terry. The *Times* says of him:—Mr. Blaseck is really funny—he has an extraordinarily mobile face, a knowledge of human nature, and a genuine sense of humour; he is very versatile—he can make sentimentalities not only bearable but affecting, and he can rouse loud laughter. For wild punning we have heard nothing like the duet of "Carrie and Harry." "The Garden" of Mr. Blaseck is even funnier than the "Little Farm" of Miss Gertrude Millar and Mr. Edmund Payne; and as for "The House that Jack Built," a more laughable piece of nonsense we have never heard.

Of Miss Austin, *Punch* says:—"Sings acts and plays to perfection. She is graceful, young and delightful to look upon. She captivates us all."

Further details will be announced later.

Kailan O'Connell.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mine for the week ending June 30th amounted to 69,712 tons and 1,200 tons during the period to 33,922 tons.

BEIHMANN'S EVASIONS.

Pan Germans Pleased With His Utterance.

Amsterdam, May 16.—What the Chancellor has achieved by his speech yesterday may be described as the formation of a pro-Chancellor block, consisting of Reichstag parties between the Extreme Right and Extreme Left. From ultra Junkers he will probably get sufficient, if somewhat half-hearted support to relieve him of anxiety regarding them, for they know if the Chancellor holds out for victory in the military sense, that will bring them annexations and indemnities to their hearts' content.

Of the Socialists he undoubtedly made more bitter enemies than ever.

A full report of the speeches which reached here does not add very materially to the shorter reports wired through Holland yesterday afternoon. Some points are interesting, however.

Herr Roedicke treated with contempt the idea of a war indemnity in the shape of raw materials and commercial treaties. Such a substitute for cash down, he declared, would be a swindle, for "an enemy which has not been so beaten down to the ground that we can take any indemnity we like from him won't give us any favourable commercial concessions."

Herr Scheidemann insisted the majority of the people did not want conquest, and painted this picture of continued war:—

"Suppose the war carried on for a hundred days beyond the day on which we could have peace by understanding. That would mean extra expenditure of £50,000,000; not counting great burdens on local communities, not counting terrible damage to economic life, without counting the sacrifices of individual families for their members in the field. If twelve hundred Germans are killed daily and three thousand wounded, we get in a hundred days a total of 300,000 wounded and 120,000 killed. That is a brilliant picture of conquest!"

Herr Ledebour nailed the Chancellor down as being in favour of annexation, and declared Herr Scheidemann approved the old war aim demands, on which the Socialist party split, but it is certain that Scheidemann, however angry he may become, will not subscribe to Ledebour's republican utterance, which means official adoption by the Minority Socialists of Kant's belief that the popular constitution in every State must be republican.

The *Cologne Gazette* hopes what happened yesterday "will put an end to the shameful demonstrations of disunion and distrust which so long have been to the disadvantage of the people. The fact that we have not become weaker by this fraternal difference really shows how strong we are."

While the Press of the Middle parties welcome the rejection of Scheidemann's ideas officially, it also rejoices at the utterance of the Chancellor regarding Russia, which pleases the *Vossische Zeitung* and other papers as being in accord with Austria's attitude in this respect. That is clear evidence how much Germany expects from inaction in the East.

Yesterday, in short shows that Germany, which has to be beaten, still harbours dreams of conquest—put in the background for obvious reasons and described as defensive aims, but which will be brought out again in all their pristine Pan-German glory if Germany wins—and that the whole Reichstag, except a score of Minority Socialists, have no thought for the numerous races living under oppression.

For a time longer the inner battle in Germany will proceed. Meanwhile all Germany's hopes are centred in the U-boat offensive and the Western defensive. Should either disappoint her, she knows she is lost.

MISSIONS TO SEAMEN.

The following is the half-yearly return (January-June, 1917.) of the work done in connection with the Missions to Seamen, Hongkong:—

211 Visits to Ships.
43 " Sailors' Home etc.
48 " Hospitals.
48 Services in Church.
27 Administrations of Holy Communion.
18 Meetings held in Institute.
9 Concerts held in Institute.
2240 Men present at Concerts.
4550 Letters written in Institute.
800 Books, Magazines etc. distributed.

The Seamen's Institute is now being very well used by soldiers.

WHAT EVERY WOMEN FEARS

All women realise that they can scarcely expect to escape, from time to time, suffering which men are not called upon to endure. But not all women know—though the fact might easily suggest itself—that what is really behind all these miseries is something wrong with the blood.

Most often, especially when a girl is entering womanhood, the one cause of pain, low spirits, backaches, and slow development is anemia. This miserable condition of health—too little blood, or blood that is thin and poor—is sometimes the cause of decline, leading to consumption, at this age. In full womanhood other miseries come to some women, due again to a scarcity of good blood; and when middle age approaches, the penalty which has to be paid is the punishment which Nature exacts for neglecting the blood.

Every woman, at the first sign of ill health, should obtain Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people, for this medicine has made a great reputation by the suffering which it has spared women. Dr. Williams' pink pills build up the blood and so restore health; that is why it is important to avoid substitutes.

A very useful Free Book can be had by sending a post card to Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 86 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, asking for "Plain Talks to Women."

DON'T GO HOME TO-DAY

without a vial of Pinkettes, the faint little gentle-as-nature remedy for constipation, liver, biliousness, sick-headache.

PINKETTES

are as good for the children as for you. They stimulate the appetite and aid digestion. Of chemists, or post free for 60 cents from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 86 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED

Austin J F	Lam Ping
Brodie G E	Lam Yung Chow
Berliner Mrs J H	Liddell P F
Berry Mrs R H	Lauza Mr & Mrs L
Bryan B M	Mohr Mr & Mrs F E
Bertelens Mr & Mrs	Miro Miss A
G	Miles B A
Brown Mrs R A	Mahoney D J
Bryson A B	Munn Mr & Mrs M D
Bassett Mr & Mrs E	Mayhew Miss H M
Boughton B J	Morse S N
Boustead E C	McKinnon J A
Bjornstad A	McElvaden D
Bradley Dr N	Mentzer Mr & Mrs
Cole G	W A
Carver Misses P	Marooned N
& C	Marshall W A
Chit Yuan Ping	Meyer C E
Carson A J	Ma te Master Mr
Dumais Mr & Mrs J	S M G E
Dunlop G A	Nicholson W
Davies G E	Ng N Hack
Davies J	Ohta S
Easton Mrs S G P	Ollender W
Fiducias Mr & Mrs	Osseria A
J	Flatt Mr & Mrs C P
Fawcett Mr & Mrs	Packer Mr & Mrs E
J	Parsons Mrs G
Porter V A	Pfister F
Fisher Miss F	Rosenhall L
Fernandez F	Reynolds L P
Glen G F	Racer F
Hal J	Roopie H
Helvering G A	Stoile J R
Higgins Mrs C H	Smith E V
Misses L & H	Stedman F O
Hanson Mrs J	Scott J H
Hendon E Y	Schilling W G
Hooper Mrs C A	Sutter E A
Hocking Mr & Mrs	Samson F
Hocking C	Summerfield J A
Henderson Mrs W R	Shimizu S
Hattama V	Shin T
Jones T W	Tweed J K
Jefferson C A	Tompson L V
Jeffries Mr & Mrs	Vanderburg A G
J E	Vandewick W
Kubota T	Wassilburghs E
Kirk D	Woodhouse Miss J C
King Mrs	Williams E A
Kay Mrs M	Worcester D C
Kelly E W	Wilk head Miss E
Lean P K	Wilde J A
Leach Mr & Mrs	Yang Su Po Mr & Mrs
B & M	

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

PURE MILK

An ideal summer beverage
and
the most nutritious food.

DAIRY FARM MILK
is
SAFE MILK.

FAIRALL & CO.

ANNUAL SUMMER SALE

ON

TUESDAY, JULY 3rd, 1917.

Special Line in Ladies' and Children's Frocks.

Great Reductions in all Departments.

WHEN YOU REVIEW THE SITUATION



on the market for beer, of course you will settle on PRIMO because it has been tried, proved and endorsed by all lovers of wholesome beer. An ideal beverage for summer months.

Stocked by all Wine and Spirit Merchants and Hotels in the Colony.

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

16, Queen's Road Central.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A HOUSE 7 or 8 rooms with bathrooms, servants' quarters. Upper or lower level. Apply—W. R. c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

NOTICE.

MR. E. M. RAYMOND has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm. BENJAMIN & POTTE, Prince's Building, Hongkong, 1st July, 1917.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

S.S. "KIYO MARU."

From SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO and JAPAN PORTS.

The above named steamer having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 2nd July, at 5 P.M., will be landed at consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on 7th July, at 5 P.M. No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claims will be recognised after the goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 11th July, at 10 A.M. No Claim will be recognised if filed after the 12th July, 1917.

T. DAIGO, Agent. Hongkong, 1st July, 1917.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE.

WE have this day removed our office to the First Floor, York Buildings, Chater Road, (above Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., and next to Messrs. Java-China-Japan Lijn).

FURUKAWA & CO.
1st July 1917.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:

SUZUKI & CO.

TEL. 468

ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

HALF HOSE.

We have now a large Selection of Cotton, Lisle, Silk and Lisle and Cashmere Socks in a Variety of Colours, at prices ranging from 80 cts. per pair.

LIGHT WEIGHT
GOLF HOSE
from \$3.00 per pair.

MACKINTOSH

Men's Wear Specialists.

16 DES VŒUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE NO. 22.

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

HIGH-CLASS GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

STIFF AND SOFT DOUBLE CUFFS. SHIRTS FOR SUMMER WEAR. SUBSTANTIAL LIGHT-WEIGHT MATERIALS.

FITTED WITH THE NEW COAT SLEEVE. This ensuring the proper setting of the cuff.

— DRESS SHIRTS — WITH STIFF OR PLEATED FRONTS.

COLUMBIA RECORDS.

VIOLIN, FLUTE, AND HARP TRIOS.

127	[Schubert's Serenade.]
	[At King's Lake.]
128	[Sweet Longing.]
	[Till's Serenade.]
171	[Tyrolean Echoes.]
	[Idyllic.]
234	[Then you'll Remember Me.]
	[Marie-Nocturne.]

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD, TEL. 1322.

THE TOP NOTCH.

"King George IV" Scotch Whisky.



THE DISTILLERS COMPANY LIMITED.

EDINBURGH

SOLE AGENTS: GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

WINE MERCHANTS.

TEL. NO. 124.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD, CENTRAL HONGKONG.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and a half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:—

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES
LIMITED

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

EMPRESS OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.
Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.
One, Two and Three Room Suites with Private Bath.
Laundry—Gymnasium—Verandah Cafe.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.

11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.
Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.
Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fare.

S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. All STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Rate of Freight, Passage, etc. apply to Agents:

HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—KOBE—YOKOHAMA.

J. R. SHAW,
General Agent, Passenger Department,
Hong Kong.J. M. WALLACE,
General Agent,
Hong Kong.

TELEPHONE 42.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 15, 1917.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.
Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.
Subject to change without notice.THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents,or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.

MOTOR CARS

FOR SALE OR HIRE
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY:—
EXILE GARAGE.

TEL. No. 1083.

DES VREUX ROAD.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira.		
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via Keelung, S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu & Yokohama.	Sinaba Maru Capt. Higo Yokohama Maru Capt. Terada	T. 12,500 T. 12,500
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Saisuta Maru Capt. Itsuno	T. 16,000
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Shitachi Maru Capt. Tomimaga	T. 13,500
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Nyo Maru Capt. Takano	T. 12,500
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Ceylon Maru Capt. Tsuda	T. 10,030
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Saki Maru Capt. Yoshikawa	T. 12,500
KOBE	Moyori Maru Capt. Toki	T. 8,090
KOBE	Jinsen Maru Capt. Nagaya	T. 8,000

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL (CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.
\$ Wireless Telegraphy. NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	3rd July.
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	17th July.
Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	27th July.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	10th Aug.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	25th Aug.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	7th Sept.

1st class to London G\$348. (27.11.0.0.) return G\$464. (21.12.2.)
to San Francisco G\$250. return G\$437.50.

*For this voyage the Persia Maru will call at Honolulu.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal

Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, ILOILO, LOS ANGELES.

Steamer Tons & Speed Leave Hongkong

Anyo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots 11th Sept.

For full particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

T. DAIGO, Agent, KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.Monthly Service between
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
Subject to change without Notice.S.S. Bintang 19th July.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of

saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points

in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Hongkong, York Buildings. Managing Agents.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.
S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER
SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Tel. 1934.THE ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET
COMPANY.Owners of The "SHIRE"
Line of Steamers.FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED
KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 10.

Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	3rd July at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	5th July at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	8th July at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	10th July at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Shanlung	12th July at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	15th July at d'light.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE.—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong July 2, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tjikini		2nd July	8th July	SHANGHAI via AMOY
Tjibodas		in port	9th July	KOBE via MOJI

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Building.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 1 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.

Haitan ... A. E. Hodgins ... TUES. 3rd July, at noon.

Haihong ... J. W. Evans ... FRI. 6th July, at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas LaPrak & Co.,

General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Thur., 5th July at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Yusang	Fri., 6th July at 6 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Sat., 7th July at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 7th July at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 14th July at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai. These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

HANCHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Hanchai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and the high tickets can be obtained for Yokohama and Yagasaki Ports via Shanghai.

Through Bill of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi when indicated.

BORNEO LINE.—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Katat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Cien.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all parts of the Commercial World.

BANKERS,
FORWARDERS,
TOURIST AGENTS.AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—
the best form in which to carry travel funds.

13, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, TEL. NO. 2088.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Shipping at Lungkow.

Under the heading of shipping, Mr. A. Suggden-Commissioner of Customs at Lungkow, says that this has practically been confined to an occasional visit of China Merchants steamers, which have called for vermicelli on their way from Tientsin to Shanghai. Nearly the entire trade here is carried on under Inland Steam Navigation Rules, regulations. Owing to enhanced prices paid for steamers by charterers elsewhere, one steamer was taken off the Lungkow-Newchwang run.

Position of Alien Masters.

The position of officers of the British Mercantile Marine who are of alien descent came before the House of Lords recently, the subject being raised by Lord Buckmaster. When asked, the Government to state whether there was any, and if so what, fixed rule regulating the withdrawal of certificates by the Board of Trade from officers in the Mercantile Marine of alien descent; and, if such rule existed, whether it applied to any other service and, if not what was the reason for its partial application. He had three cases in which it had operated very harshly. One case was that of Captain Reipenhansen, of the Blue Funnel Line, born in this country, but his father was a Hanoverian who came to reside here when Hanover was incorporated into the German Empire and married a Scotch woman. Reipenhansen had been deprived of his certificate, although the Admiralty had stated that it had no charge or ground for suspicion against him, and so far as it knew he was thoroughly honest, capable and trustworthy. His vessel was torpedoed on its second voyage after he had been deprived of the command. Lord Buckmaster said he wanted to know the reason for this rule. These men could have received the confidential instructions of the Admiralty if their parents had been naturalised at the time they were born; and, if their parents had not been legally married, they would not have come under the rule. Such a rule appeared to require very strong justification. Its disadvantages were obvious, because the country was deprived of the services of merchant seamen of tried courage and capacity; and by taking from British subjects their means of livelihood they ran the risk of fomenting discontent at the moment when it was necessary that the people should be united and contented. If it was necessary to have rules of this kind the Government ought to be able to say their application was impartial and just. The Earl of Lytton, replying for the Government, said the object of the rule was to confine the issue of the confidential instructions of the Admiralty to masters of British merchant ships who were themselves British born and whose parents were also of British nationality. It was very necessary that these confidential instructions should not fall into the hands of people of enemy origin. Of course, it could not be said that the nationality of one's parents was an infallible criterion of loyalty. Obviously it was not so. He knew of many persons of German origin whose loyalty was unquestioned, and equally there might be persons of British birth whose loyalty might be subject to question. There was no absolute rule by which loyalty could be tested except by intimate knowledge of individual cases. Therefore the rule must be generally applied. It was true this rule was not applied to the Royal Navy, and the reason for this was that the Admiralty had full control over, and intimate knowledge of, the personnel of the Navy, whereas it had not any such knowledge of the officers of the Mercantile Marine. He admitted there was nothing to justify the application of the rule to the particular cases mentioned by Lord Buckmaster, except the desire on the part of the authorities to maintain the uniformity of its application. There were bound to be hard cases, and possibly in some instances the rigid application of the rule was detrimental to the public service. That could not be avoided when one considered the difficulties and responsibilities involved in deciding whether the rule should be applied in one case and not in another.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Just opened. Fresh imported

American Goods. A. J. Fry's

Chocolate.

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE
WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PUR-
CHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
FORWARDING DEPT.
18, Chater Road. Phone No. 1406.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

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10.00 p.m. Kinshan. 4.00 p.m. Fatshan.

TUESDAY, 3rd JULY, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Honam. 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.
10.00 p.m. Fatshan. 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

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NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON END MEASUREMENT	BREADTH AT HEAD	DEPTH OVER HEAD AT HEAD	DEPTH OVER HEAD AT TAIL	HEAD OF TIDE
KOWLOON	100'	100'	10'	10'	10'
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100'	100'	10'	10'	10'
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	100'	100'	10'	10'	10'
Patent Slip, No. 3 Kowloon	100'	100'	10'	10'	10'
Patent Slip, No. 4 Kowloon	100'	100'	10'	10'	10'
TAI-KO-KU-TRUI	100'	100'	10'	10'	10'
Commission Dock	100'	100'	10'	10'	10'
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THE MAN WHO
TRIUMPHED.Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's Story
of General Smuts.

VIA human story about General
Smuts, which was not generally
reported to the newspapers, was
given in the official report of pro-
ceedings in Parliament recently.
Concluding his speech, Mr.
Ramsay MacDonald said:—
"I went out to South Africa
in 1902. I found myself one night
under a roof that had been
battered and broken and smashed
by our Army. I was the guest of
a man who had some very pre-
cious domestic possessions, in-
cluding a very fine classical and
legal library.

"He took me by the hand when
I went into his house and,
almost broken-hearted, pointed
out to me how his books had been
used during his absence, and how
the leaves had been torn out and
left charred and burned, having
been used for lighting pipes and
cigars by the soldiers.

"My heart was full of indigna-
tion because in those days I was
called a pro-Boer and I had suffer-
ed the humiliation and indignity
of having meetings broken up, and
his heart was full of indignation
because he had been leading
against us in the field, and had
been one of the most successful
generals against us, and his cause
seemed lost.

"My host in 1902 was your
guest of last night within these
walls."—(Cheers.)

NEW YORK WEDDING
STORY.

During the last few days, says
the New York correspondent of the
Times, telegraphing on May
16, the newspapers have been
making a great fuss over the
romance of a certain "Lieutenant-
Commander George Ellis Stuart,"
of the British Navy, and Miss
Katherine Miller, a rich heiress,
of Flushing Long Island.

Stuart was supposed to be
attached to the British Mission.
He met Miss Miller at a country
club last week, proposed to her
the next day, and was to have
been married to-day. Full
accounts were published in the
newspapers, with the result that
while Stuart was discussing the
final arrangements for the wed-
ding last night the telephone
rang and a voice informed her
father that "There is no such
person in the British Navy as
Lieutenant-Commander George
Ellis Stuart."

Stuart caught the purport of
the telephonic conversation, pick-
ed up his hat and with a hasty
farewell to his fiancée left the
house. Various fashionable clubs
to which the supposed officer
gained admittance to-day are
investigating the source of his
introductions. There are in New
York at the present time many
supposed officers of the British
Navy and Army whose credentials
require the most careful scrutiny.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph"]

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

GREECE WITH THE ALLIES.

London, June 30.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens telegraphs that the Greek
Ministers at Berlin, Vienna, Constantinople and Sofia have been
recalled.

A state of war virtually exists.

It is expected that Germany will declare war.

A telegram from Athens says that the Allied troops have left
Athens and been replaced by a Venizelist regiment.

London, June 30.

Another telegram from Reuter's correspondent at Athens states
that the Ministers have taken over their Departments, and that the
clearance of undesirable has begun.

M. Camille Dore, Minister of Marine, has ordered retirement
for Admirals and other officers.

GERMAN STEAMER STRIKES A MINE.

The Hague, June 29.

It is reported that near Terns heling; outside of Territorial
water, a German steamer bound from Rotterdam to Copenhagen,
struck a mine and sank. Dutch torpedo boats rescued thirteen of
the crew. One man, who was injured, is missing.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

London, June 29.

Reuter's Helsinki correspondent telegraphs that the
Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates passed a resolution, by 17 votes
to 13, endorsing Cronstad's action, and records the necessity for
extending support. They aimed at the Petrograd Workmen's
and Soldiers' attitude.

H. M. THE KING.

London, June 28.

The papers comment on the striking demonstration of loyalty
to Mr. Lloyd George's mention of H. M. The King in the
most democratic city of the Empire as being noteworthy.

The King yesterday completed a week of inspection of the
Grand Fleet by visiting the battle cruisers. His Majesty knighted
Admiral Pakenham and decorated several captains.

A correspondent describing His Majesty's tour says: "He has
taken the Grand Fleet to sea and witnessed the modern battle
practice, which is a revelation. He has heard the secrets of the new
ships and has looked into the heart of a submarine which
beats high with hope."

Everywhere the King was impressed with the enthusiasm and
keenness of the men.

A SUBMARINE INCIDENT.

London, June 30.

A telegram from Reuter's correspondent at Madrid states that
it was announced at a Cabinet meeting that a German submarine
recently took refuge at Cadiz, and departed after the Government
had obtained from Berlin a promise that the submarine would re-
turn direct to Germany without attacking enemy vessels or com-
mitting any act of war.

The Premier announced that King Alfonso would immediately
sign a decree with reference to submarines with a view to prevent-
ing similar incidents in future.

The submarine U52, mentioned in the foregoing, was found
with her engines damaged by gunfire by a Spanish torpedo de-
stroyer on June 11 near Cadiz Bay, and towed into Cadiz.

The Echo de Paris, commenting on the incident on June 27,
said that if the U52 were allowed to part this would deal a serious
blow to Franco-Spanish friendship.

RUSSIA'S CHAOTIC INDUSTRIAL CONDITION.

London, June 30.

A telegram from Petrograd states that the Rt. Hon. Mr.
Henderson has handed the Government a communication on behalf
of British industrial undertakings in Russia, pointing out that these
undertakings, which are of great importance to Russia, are
threatened with ruin owing to the chaotic industrial position, and
urging the Government to take over control on similar lines as
in Great Britain, and thus ensure security.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

London, June 30.

Apart from vague references in the Austrian and German com-
munique regarding renewed activity in Galicia, there is nothing
further from the Russian front.

RECORD DEPRECIATION OF THE ROUBLE.

London, June 30.

The Russian rouble reached a record depreciation in London
to-day, namely, 217 for £10. Normally 94 equals £10.

HOLLAND'S RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN POWERS.

London, June 30.

Reuter's correspondent at The Hague telegraphs that
before the States General Queen Wilhelmina, in a speech
from the Throne, said:—Our relations with Foreign Powers are
favourable, but we must not forget that as long as the
war continues a danger to threaten the country and people,
we may again be called upon to use our utmost strength for liberty
and independence.

NEWS FROM EGYPT.

London, June 29.

An official message from Egypt states that we carried out
successful air raids on the supply depot at Talkera, on the
aerodrome at Ramleh and on the military establishment near
Jerusalem.

General Allenby has arrived in Egypt and has taken over
command.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR DESIRES PEACE.

London, June 30.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that the Austrian
Emperor, in a special audience which he gave to the Party leaders
in the Lower House of the Reichsrath, reiterated that he was striving
actively and untiringly towards peace.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

(Continued from Page 1.)

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH.

Teaching the Russians Humility.

London, June 30.
Mr. Lloyd George speaking at Dundee said we now possessed such reserve of munitions that whatever the German submarine does it cannot deprive us of our necessary stocks for successfully prosecuting the war. We had driven Germany's great army underground which was the beginning of the end for it meant that we were pounding a sense of inferiority into every pore of the German military mind.

Can you imagine the Kaiser before the war in a swagger speech to the Prussian Guard saying, "My gallant warriors, descendants of men of Frederick, when the time comes again to meet the foe of the Fatherland, I will see that deep caverns are made in the ground to save you from your enemies (laughter), especially from the contemptible British Army which is seeking your lives. I will do more. If by some diabolical machinery he destroys those shelters, you shall have behind other shelters to which you can run, and if you cannot take your guns, just leave them behind." (Laughter.)

These are rabbit tactics but it is good for the war as well as after war that the virtue of humility is being taught the Prussians with a fierce and relentless lash.

The Premier proceeded to emphasise the need of unity at home, unity which would bear any sacrifice to assist the gallant fighters. He drew a distinction between deprivation and privation. There had been no privation in the United Kingdom such as Germany and Austria had endured. We ought willingly to suffer limitations and restrictions. Take horse-racing. It is entirely a matter of the extent to which it interferes with war activities and, if this principle is applied to drink, you will find it will work all right. Referring to profiteering, the Premier said: It is unfair in peace time, it is an outrage in war time. (Cheers.) That is why we have restricted shipping profits, which were a scandal, and why we have taken steps to keep food prices within bounds. In conclusion Mr. Lloyd George said: We are fighting to-day the doctrine which dragged Alsace and Lorraine from France in 1871. I always knew the struggle would be prolonged.

You don't root great evils out of the earth without great struggles. Nevertheless, with persistent and unflinching will, we will win. (Cheers.) There are many discouragements and disappointments and equal details in a struggle like this and the end seems postponed, but I can tell you that through a winter of ice the spring tide will follow. (Cheers.)

BELGIUM'S INDEMNITY.

Mr. Lloyd George states the Case.

London, June 30.
Mr. Lloyd George's reference to the much discussed question of indemnities regarding Belgium deserves textual quotation. We were told, said the Premier, "that if we were prepared to make peace now Germany would restore the independence of Belgium, but who said so? No German statesman ever said so. The Chancellor came very near it, whereupon the juncos immediately ran upon him and the nation sat soundly boxed his ear. The Chancellor said: 'We will restore Belgium, but it must form a part of the economic system of Germany and of the military and naval defence of Germany.' That said Mr. Lloyd George, 'is not independence? It is a message. Then comes the doctrine of the status quo, no annexation, no indemnities. No German speeches are explicit, taciturn, but what does no indemnity mean? A man who breaks into your house and murders some of its inmates is guilty of every injury. The German occupies your premises for three years and then turns round when the law is beginning to go against him and says, 'I gave your house; I am willing to give you the status quo; I won't even charge you any indemnity.' But even a racist would say, 'You've wronged me; you must pay compensation. This, continued the Premier, is not a case of revenge, but an essential part of the mechanism of the civilization of every land. Otherwise, what guarantee have you against repetition of the man remaining in your house for three years, then going away and paying neither rent nor compensation? The same thing applies to Serbia."

AMERICAN CONTINGENT IN FRANCE.

London, June 30.
Reuter's correspondent, who has visited the American contingent in France, telegraphs that our new allies are fine, hefty young fellows who have been mostly recruited from the farm lands of Texas where the American Army found itself at the outbreak of war.

An officer with whom he had a talk said: The fellows here are new to war but they are of an old fighting breed. They'll pull out all right once they face the Boches. All they want now is to get done with drills and have a bit of real fighting. I don't think the Allies will be ashamed of us.

The correspondent says: My impression from visiting the camps and from talks I have had with officers and men is that America means serious business and the Germans will soon need to reckon with these Texan cowboys.

THE MESOPOTAMIA REPORT.

London, June 30.
The "Times" says it is understood that the Government is working on a scheme of administrative reform in India. Nothing has been disclosed with respect to the course the Government proposes to pursue regarding the Mesopotamia Report but it must be remembered that guilt must still be legally proved. The military officers concerned can probably only be dealt with after a trial by court martial for which charges must first be framed.

ITALIAN ADVANCED POSTS RETIRE.

London, June 30.
A wireless Italian official message states: Our advanced posts withdrew last night from the Agnelli Pass to Asago Plateau owing to the enemy's prolonged and violent bombardment. We occupy the eastern end of the Pass. An enemy attack on Piccolo and Colbricon failed.

BELGIANS WORK IN GERMAN TRENCHES.

London, July 1.
Reuter learns that six hundred inhabitants of Mons, whose names are given, have been compulsorily working in the German trenches between the British lines and Douai since the 15th April. Many are weak and ill and many others were wounded or killed by artillery.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE WESTERN FRONT.

British Make Important Advance.

London, June 30.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: Additional information confirms the success in the neighbourhood of Lens. We made an important advance on a front of four miles, over a mile in depth. We captured a series of strong defensive systems on both banks of the Souchez River, covering Lens. We gained the whole of our objectives and inflicted considerable casualties. Our losses were slight. The enemy's positions of great strength and tactical and strategic importance are now in our hands. We repulsed hostile raiders north-east of Gouzeaucourt.

Still Further Progress Reported.

London, June 30.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: Again we made progress south of Lens capturing a further portion of the enemy's trench system. We repulsed raiders south-eastward of Gouzeaucourt. There were several air encounters with large formations of hostile machines. We brought down six and drove down four aeroplanes. One of ours is missing.

French Report Strong Enemy Attacks.

London, June 30.
A French communiqué says: North-east of very the enemy renewed their strong attacks, launching two on La Boeville supported by liquid fire. After a violent fight they gained a foothold in the salient which had been completely flattened out by the bombardment. The artillery struggle continued with extreme violence throughout Avocourt and Mortomme region. We counter-attacked west of Hill 304, regaining a portion of the trenches previously occupied by the enemy. Simultaneously the Germans undertook a violent offensive west of Mortomme on a front of more than two kilometres. Our soldiers resisted with the greatest gallantry the attacks of the storming troops, whom our fire nearly annihilated. The enemy, who at first succeeded in penetrating the first line along the whole length of the front, were repulsed on the greater part by energetic counter-attacks except on the western slopes of Mortomme, where he retained his footing. We took eighty prisoners from four different regiments.

Great Artillery Activity.

London, June 30.
Great artillery activity continues on the left of the Meuse, between Avocourt Wood and Mortomme. The enemy on the western slopes of Mortomme repeatedly attempted to improve his gains, but all attempts were frustrated by our fire or repulsed by our counter-attacks. Otherwise there is nothing to report.

THE CRISIS IN SPAIN.

Madrid, June 30.
King Alfonso has issued a decree forbidding the submarines of any belligerent navigating Spanish waters or entering a Spanish port. If any submarine does so it will be interned.

Paris, June 30.
The action of Spain in allowing the German submarine U 52 to depart has aroused furious resentment.

FRENCH CRUISER SUNK.

Paris, June 30.
The French cruiser Kleber proceeding from Dakar (West Africa) to Brest struck a mine and sank near Brest. Thirty-eight of those on board of whom three are officers, are missing.

LOWERING THE PRICE OF TEA.

London, July 1.
The Food Controller has authorised tea sales under the ninety per cent. scheme, which he intends with the assistance of producers and distributors to endeavour to modify in view of further cheapening the lowest priced tea.

TOAST.

Here's to all good fellows,
In this world and the next;
I drink to you a toast to-night,
"Good Fellowship's" my text.

Not the fellow that takes your hand,
In an idling hour you know;
Not the fellow that slaps your back,
As long as the high-balls flow.

But the chap that speaks a kindly word,
When the world is running wrong;
The fellow that grips your hand
Like—well!

And tells you Life's a song.
What if we know the lobster lies,
What if he knows it too:
There are times in life when the
friend you like,
Is the only friend that's true.

So oavil and rant, ye prudes who
will,
Of the evils of wine and gin:
But somehow the real true things
we feel,
Lookout when the wine leaks in.

A fool is a fool, and a cad is a cad,
Whoever God meant him to be:
But the man that's a man won't
forget he's a man,
Though he's out on a bit of a
 spree.

So drink this toast from your
heart, my friends,
From heart to heart let it run:
Here's to good fellows all over the
world,
And may God bless every one.
AHOH.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

PORTUGAL'S PART.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir,—Kindly permit me a few lines in reference to a letter appearing in your issue of the 29th ultimo, signed "A Portuguese," and to your editorial paragraph of the following date, in relation to the omission on my part to make some individual mention of the action of Portugal amongst the Allied Powers in my remarks on Empire day.

I need hardly assure your correspondent that, as you, Sir, point out, the omission, which I regret, was entirely through inadvertence, and was probably due to the references which I was making in particular to recent events amongst the Allies.

No one can fail to appreciate the consistent and unfailing support of our old ally, Portugal, and we in Hongkong, whose daily avocations bring us into close association with a large Portuguese community, know how staunch the allegiance is.

Yours etc.,
W. BRES-DAVIES.
Hongkong, July 1, 1917.

Without Permission.

For taking without permission a photograph of a group of soldiers a Press photographer was fined £50 at Thames Police Court.

A WAR FILM.

And Some Thoughts Prompted By It.

[CONTRIBUTED.]

[We publish the following contributed article, not because we are in complete agreement with its sentiment, but because the issue raised is of deep interest and importance.]

During the last few days Hongkong has witnessed a motion picture that is at one and the same time a wonderful example of the value of cinematography and a vivid portrayal of the greatest clash of arms the world has ever seen. For the first time, we, in this secluded island, separated by everything but the daily news from the experiences of war, have had revealed to us some of the features of modern trench warfare, and, for the brief space of two hours, have lived amidst scenes that are hourly being repeated on all the vast fronts of this war. We felt impressed, though perhaps in different ways, and the thought strikes me that it would be a valuable thing to know just what the witnessing of this picture has wrought in the minds, not only of the patrons of the Victoria Theatre, but of the great body of people who have at one time or another, both at home and in the Colonies, viewed this official presentation of the price the world is paying for what it believes will result in a betterment of humanity.

It is because such an event as the seeing of a realistic picture, such as the one under notice, makes one think border than is usual of the rights and wrongs of the case; makes one more competent to weight in the balance the expenditure and gain; and gives an opportunity for considering whether the end justifies the means, that I venture to set down, though I am afraid rather at random, a few of the thoughts that have been recurring to me since I formed one of a company who, sitting in comfort and without displaying to any extent the emotions they must have experienced, saw the enactment of a scientific and highly organised campaign of slaughter. Many times I found my gaze wandering from the screen to the cloakroom, and even in the dimmed light of the theatre it was possible to study the expression and to plumb the thoughts of the vast majority there. Rivetted attention and expectancy was the dominant note. By reports, people knew the picture was going to be "real" felt that they were seeing war, as it actually is, and were witnesses of scenes that will live in history. When a crowd of cheering Tommies were depicted, the "hopes" caught the infection of smiles, and when, in going over the top, men were seen to drop behind and lay like inanimate things upon the earth, a sombre spirit was present. As the wounded, all pictures of battered humanity, were "scored," there was sympathy evident, and the groans of broken-spirited German prisoners evoked nothing more than a pitying gaze. Those things were evident, and did no more than tell of man's impressionability, of his capacity for being moved by his immediate experiences. But what was not revealed, and what would have been of great worth, was the effect on the judgment of the audience on the war; whether the picture affected their appreciation of the devouring Moloch of battle as a means of settling disputes, and whether they afterwards would say, "Judged by its fruits, this war is good." As Britishers and Allies we have said so since we took up arms—we could have said no other. To us Imperialists, minded members of the Empire, who, far from the actual scenes are wont to think of the war apart from its horrors, who are full of national pride and often say we are determined to win at all costs, the picture must have had an effect. It might have determined us more than ever to go on, saying to ourselves "The sacrifices have been too great not to secure the expected fruits," or it might have made us pause and reflect before we again declare that the slaughter shall continue for whatever length of time is

necessary to adjust the scale in our favour. As I wonder what it did to others, I record what it did to me.

Immediately prior to and just following the outbreak of the war, the world was represented as standing at the parting of the ways and as having to decide between the existing status quo or a revision at the bidding of a victor or rather of a ruling clique which claimed that it was suffering from a continuance of the scheme of distribution. The Central Powers sought expansion—and expansion always means the taking away of something somebody else has, whilst the group of nations, now represented by the Allies, claimed to be left alone, free from interference. Readers of German writings realise that the Germans were at least sincere in their belief that they were being done out of something they should have possessed, and, in like manner, the other Powers were sincere in their ruling that things as they existed were best. Bent upon the realisation of their aims, the leading spirits in Germany set out to concentrate on the means to realise them—physical force; and, as a counter move, the other nations followed the same course, though at some distance behind. The war of armaments in the years preceding the actual war, was diverting huge sums of money from constructive to destructive purposes, and it was inevitable that an open breach would one day set its seal upon this accumulation of force. It was said that the way to preserve peace was to prepare for war, but the saying proved as fallacious as its opponents expected. Mutual distrust and envy sprang up, and was even fanned on both sides by a class of people designated Jingoists. The clash was fast approaching and when it came, and the moment was chosen by Germany, as best suited to her—the opposing sides had been well schooled into thinking each other evil, the Germans, likening us to a greedy octopus whose clinging tentacles encircled the world and barred another's progress, and we believing the Germans to be a race of conscienceless robbers who were thirsting to despoil and seize, regardless of hurt, and to acquire a power that would give them world dominion. It is almost hopeless now to try to view the thing without bias or prejudice. It is nature that a Britisher should say "We are right," while it is nature for a German to say the same thing. To history it will be given to judge aright. Thus do I view the greater causes of the war, though there are others of less prominence. I believe that Germany was gravely at fault—more so than any other nation—but I am not wholly uncritical of the other side. But, be that as it may, I want to consider the war and its cost in relation to its achievement, though as a preface it seemed better that I should state my view-point.

When all is over, when Germany is "crushed and humiliated," as we are led to anticipate, we shall have achieved only what was necessary before—a willingness to talk, arrange, and settle. If all the genius put into the art of military strategy had been brought to bear on the initial question, it could have been settled times without number. The war spells, if nothing else, that man, progressed as he thought himself to be, lacked reason and a ready adaptability to a state of change. Out there in the trenches, facing death and things more horrible, men are purchasing a conference at which a groaning world hopes that Reason and Right will sit enthroned, governing the decision of the nation's spokesmen, and out of which will come an understanding so real that it will be lasting. In truth and in fact, the soldiers are not fighting to crush anybody, though a severe improvement in the sense of "sweet reasonableness" is installed in us all. The victims of an obstinate will, the fighting men are leading us, though a hell of horrors, to a desire for saner methods. And it was in this thought that I watched their heroism, their sufferings and their triumph. That young lad, who seemed to follow his leader but who spread-eagled down into the trench apparently killed; those maddy suffering men, who came back,

smashed and maimed possibly for life; those broken-spirited wretches—victims of fear—who fled in under the guard of their captors; and all those others who have sweated through an inferno of carnage and riotous slaughter, are to clear away prejudice, distrust and envy if they are to achieve that for which they fought, for those were the causes of the war. It is not towards the aggrandisement of the Allies that they are fighting—at least it should not be. The assent who saves we must take this and take that, loses sight of the fundamental issues and lowers the actions of those brave men into a preparation for the facility to profit.

Hongkong is notoriously Imperialistic, and a keen Imperialist is usually the man who supports his Empire's actions regardless of rights and wrongs, and is the man who, having committed himself to a course of conduct, will not relinquish it, even if in the process of execution he suffers more than he gains. It is this class of whom I would ask "What did that picture teach you? Did you realise them—physical force; and, as a counter move, the other nations followed the same course, though at some distance behind. The war of armaments in the years preceding the actual war, was diverting huge sums of money from constructive to destructive purposes, and it was inevitable that an open breach would one day set its seal upon this accumulation of force. It was said that the way to preserve peace was to prepare for war, but the saying proved as fallacious as its opponents expected. Mutual distrust and envy sprang up, and was even fanned on both sides by a class of people designated Jingoists. The clash was fast approaching and when it came, and the moment was chosen by Germany, as best suited to her—the opposing sides had been well schooled into thinking each other evil, the Germans, likening us to a greedy octopus whose clinging tentacles encircled the world and barred another's progress, and we believing the Germans to be a race of conscienceless robbers who were thirsting to despoil and seize, regardless of hurt, and to acquire a power that would give them world dominion. It is almost hopeless now to try to view the thing without bias or prejudice. It is nature that a Britisher should say "We are right," while it is nature for a German to say the same thing. To history it will be given to judge aright. Thus do I view the greater causes of the war, though there are others of less prominence. I believe that Germany was gravely at fault—more so than any other nation—but I am not wholly uncritical of the other side. But, be that as it may, I want to consider the war and its cost in relation to its achievement, though as a preface it seemed better that I should state my view-point.

When the next peace venture comes, it will be an improvement on the last, for that, rightly enough, was so summarily thrown back into the faces of the makers that they will not risk a second rebuff. Even if the whole of our demands are not promised, I trust that the opportunity to cease fighting will not be thrown away, for I believe more in the power of a mutual talk than in the power of force. Given an opportunity to reason and arrange, men can do most things; they can certainly come nearer to mutual help than they can by the present warring activities. Let no word or act of ours, no mere bellicose utterances or statement of revengeful policy, hinder the coming of the time when men, friends and foes, will have attained their minds to that display of reason for which Europe's manhood is being bled white, and for which humanity has suffered its greatest trial.

ARGUS.

Earthquake in Kobe.

A mild earthquake was felt in Kobe and neighbourhood at about 2.30 p.m. on June 13. The shock lasted 20 seconds. It is supposed that the centre of the disturbance was somewhere in Awa Province. The shock was felt in some offices in Kobe, but it was hardly severe enough to attract attention.

How to Catch Mosquitoes.

A better way to get rid of mosquitoes than reporting them to the sanitary people is, this, says the N. C. Daily News:—Arrange the net as carefully over the bed as possible; in the usual way, being sure it is all soaked. Then open a small space with great care and place a lighted candle on the bed, avoiding setting fire to the net in doing so, and again see that no openings are left. Having done this you sleep on the floor. In the morning you will find you have had a fearful night and that all the mosquitoes of the neighbourhood, attracted by the candle flame, are prisoners within the net. Remove the net carefully from the room and send it to the Health Office. From the insect will be humanely sent to the

"MORE HORSE SENSE."

Walt Mason's Philosophy.

Walt Mason, the author of "Horse Sense," has issued another small volume of philosophy, which is called "Ripping Rhymes." They are distinctly American in atmosphere, but full of that homely common-sense which is international. Here follow some specimens:—

"Methinks that clerks, the whole world through, will do much as their bosses do, for which they're not to blame; for emulation is a part, in office, drawing-room, and mart, of the weird, human game."

"I often go to Jimpeon's store; I blow in twice a day or more to buy my prizes and things. Old Jimpeon is a joyous jay; he bustles round the living day, he whistles and he sings. I like to watch the blamed old chump; I like to see him on the jump, he is so full of steam; and all his clerks have caught his style; they hump around with cheerful smile, and do not loaf or dream."

"When I blow into Jimpeon's lair they all seem glad to see me there and anxious for my trade; they give me brisk attention then and sing the chorus 'Come again!' when from the shop I fade."

"Jim Clinker has another store. Jim Clinker's head seems always sore, he grumbles and he scowls; and all his clerks have caught that trick; they gloom around the store like sick or broken-hearted owls. When I go in to buy some tea, a leasid salesman waits on me as though it were a crime to refuse him from his sour repose, his brooding over secret woes, and occupy his time."

"If Clinker's clerks to Jimpeon went, they soon would shake their discontent, and carol like the birds; if Jimpeon's clerk for Clinker toiled their optimism would be spoiled; they'd hand out doleful words."

"And so I say, and say some more, that all the salesmen in a store will emulate their boss; if he is sour with all his words, you may be sure his string of clerks will be a total loss."

"I shot an arrow into the air, it fell in the distance, I know not where, till a neighbour said it killed his calf, and I had to pay him six and a half (\$3.50)."

"I bought some poison to slay some rats, a neighbour swore that it killed his cat; and rather than argue across the fence, I paid him four dollars and fifty cents (\$4.50)."

"One night I set sailing a toy balloon, and hoped it would soar till it reached the moon; but the candle fell out on a farmer's straw, and he said I must settle or go to law."

"And that is the way with the random shot; it never hits in the proper spot; and the joke you spring that you think so smart, may leave a wound in some fellow's heart."

"Here's to the man who labours and does it with a song! He stimulates his neighbours and helps the world along!"

"I like the men who do things, who hustle and achieve; the men who saw and glue things, and spin and dig and weave."

"Man earns his bread in sweat or in blood since Adam sinned; and sales of hay are better than are your sales of wind."

"Man groans beneath his burden, beneath the chain he wears; and still the toiler's guardian is worth the pain he bears."

"For there's no satisfaction beneath the bending sky like that the man of action enjoys when night is nigh."

"To look back o'er the winding and dark and rocky road, and know you bore your grinding and soul-fatiguing load:—"

"As strong men ought to bear it, through all the stress and strife—that's the reward of merit—that is the balm of life!"

"I like the men who do things, who plough and sow and reap, who build and delve and hew things while dreamers are asleep." "It is not mine the world to roam; when I was born the fates decreed that I should always stay at home, and deal in hay and bran and feed. For mighty deeds I have no chance while I am railing in my store; and yet my life has its romance, and I've adventures by the score."

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S—SELLERS; SA—SALES; B—BUYERS; N—NOMINAL.

10-day's Closing Prices	STOCK.	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1915. Highest	1915. Lowest	1916/7. Highest to Date	1916/7. Lowest to Date	Last Dividend and Date
	Banks.								
\$685	H.K. & S'hai Banking Corp.	120,000	\$125	all	845	Sept.	785	May	Int. Div. of £2.3/- at ex 2 1/4 = \$20.54 Fin. & Bonus, £2.13/- at ex 2 1/4 = \$22.12 making \$42.66 for 1916. Paid 26/2/17.
\$342 1/2	Marine Insurance: Canton Ins. Office, Ltd.	10,000	\$250	59	427 1/2	Sept.	340	Jan.	Final of \$7 making \$25. a/c 1915, and interim of \$18 a/c 1916.
\$150	North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	10,000	£15	£5	180	April	145	Jan.	Final Div. of 15/- making 27 1/2 for year ending 30/6/16
\$855	Union Ins. S'ty of C'ton, Ltd.	15,438	\$250	100	972	Aug.	760	Jan.	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$10 making \$60.00 for 1915. Int. of \$30 for 1916. Paid 26/4/17.
ex 73 1/2	Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	12,000	\$100	60	280	Dec.	200	Jan.	Final of \$15 for 1915, and Interim \$3 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17.
	Fire Insurance.								
\$143	China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	20	163	Aug.	127 1/2	April	\$7 & \$2 bonus 1916. Paid 26/4/17.
\$325	H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	50	420	Sept.	385	Jan.	\$27 for 1915. Paid 29/3/17.
	Shipping.								
\$85	Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	104 1/2	Dec.	28 1/2	Mar.	Int. Div. of \$5.00. Paid 4/4/17.
\$17 1/2	H'kong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	23 1/2	May	19	Dec.	\$1.35 for year ending 31/12/16. Paid 13/3/17.
\$101	Indo-China (Combined Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.) Preferred	60,000	£5	all	172	Dec.	62 1/2	Jan.	Final of 3/- on Pref. and 40/- on Def. Shares at Ex. 2 1/4 Paid 10/5/17. making 6/- on Pref. & 50% for Defrd. a/c 1916.
\$40	Shell T'port & T'ing Co., Ltd.	3,797.61	£1	all	94 1/2	June	75 1/2	Jan.	Final of 5/- for 1916 (Coupon 28).
\$118/-	Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	40,000	\$10	all	39 1/2	Oct.	23	July	\$1.80 Div. and 30 cents bonus for year ending 30.4.17. Paid 30/5/17.
\$99	Refineries: China S. Refining Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	all	134 1/2	Sept.	80	Jan.	\$12 for 1916. Paid 31/3/17.
\$29	Malabon S. Refining Co., Ltd.	14,000	P.50	all			41		\$5 for 1916. Paid 15/2/17.
	Mining.								
\$34 1/2	Kailan Mining Administration	1,000,000	£1	all	35 1/2	April	30 1/2	Dec.	Interim Div. of 1/- year end. 30/6/17. Paid 15/5/17. (Coupon-9).
\$24 1/2	Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	£1	all	440	Mar.	240	Jan.	1/2 for 1909
\$25 1/2	Tronoh Mines Ltd.	160,000	£1	all	25 1/2	Dec.	23 1/2	Mar.	1/2 interim making 4/- for a/c 1916 paid 21/12/16
\$32 1/2	Ural Caspian	786,666	£1	all	43 1/2	April	25 1/2	Jan.	Final of 4/- mining 3/- for a/c year ending 12/11/15 paid 17/1916
\$174	Docks Wharves, Godowns, & H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	82	Oct.	65	April	Div. of \$4 & Bonus \$2 for 1916. Paid 22/2/17.
\$116	H.K. & W.D. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	90	Oct.	56	Mar.	Final Div. \$2 1/2. Bonus \$6.00 making \$11 for year 31/12/16. Paid 27/3/17.
\$92 1/2	S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	55,000	\$100	all	62 1/2	Sept.	49	July	Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30.4.16.
\$73 1/2	S'hai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	38,000	\$100	all	100	Dec.	80	April	Tls. 5 for 1916. Paid 12/3/17.
\$197	Hotels and Buildings: H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	124	Feb.	108	Dec.	\$3 for 1 1/2 year ending 31.12.16. Paid 17/2/17.
\$193	H'kong Land Investment Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	114	Jan.	103 1/2	Dec.	Final Div. of \$3 1/2 making \$7 for year ending 31/12/16. Paid 29/1/17.
\$63.30	H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$100	all	74 1/2	Jan.	6	July	50 cents for 1916. Paid 12/2/17.
\$33	K'loon Land & B'ing Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	44	Jan.	40	Sept.	\$2 for 1916. Paid 10/2/17.
\$1.80	Shanghai Lands	7,500	\$50	all	57	Mar.	107	Dec.	Final Div. of 6% making 12% for 1916. Paid 15/3/17.
\$174	West Point Building Co., Ltd.	1,500	\$50	all	68 1/2	Mar.	77	Dec.	Final Div. of \$3.35 making \$7.25 for year ending 31/12/16. Paid 29/1/17.
\$97	H'kong Central Estates	1,000	\$100	all	103	Dec.	99	Jan.	\$7.00 for year ending 31/12/16. Paid 29/1/17.
\$157 1/2	Cotton Mills: Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	180	July	117	Jan.	Tls. 9.00 for year ending 30.11.16
\$145	Kung Yik	75,000	\$10	all	162	July	1	Feb.	Tls. 1.50 for year ending 30.11.15
\$70	Laou Kung Mow	80,000	\$100	all	90 1/2	Sept.	72	Jan.	Tls. 12 for 1913. Paid 13.2.14.
\$123 1/2	Shanghai Cottons	40,000	\$50	all	60	May	77	Jan.	Dividend of Tls. 6 for year ending 30.6.16 paid 29/9/16
\$5.50	Yangtze Steepers	17,500	\$1.5	all	63	Oct.	63 1/2	Dec.	7 1/2 a/c Pref. for 14 Months ending Dec. 1915
\$7	Miscellaneous: China Porcel Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$10	all	11 1/2	Apr.	4 1/2	May	60 cents for 1916
\$4.50	China Light Power Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$5	all	3.65	Mar.	4.95	Oct.	6% for year ending 28.2.06.
\$7.60	China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	7 1/2	Jan.	10.15	Oct.	70 cts. for 1916. Paid 23/2/17.
\$23	Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$7 1/2	all	25	Jan.	29	Dec.	\$3 for year ending 31/7/16. Paid 31/10/16.
\$74.00	Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	400,000	\$7.50	all	11.20	Oct.	5.20	Jan.	80 cts. for 1916. 27/3/17.
\$148	Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$7 1/2	all	45	Oct.	36 1/2	Feb.	\$3 for year 28/2/17. Paid 9/5/17.
\$151	Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	6,500	\$25	all	190	Dec.	163	Oct.	Fin. Div. \$3 making \$11 for year 1916. 29/3/17.
\$27	Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	34 1/2	Dec.	25	Jan.	Final Div. \$1. Bonus \$1, making \$3 for 1916. Paid 10/3/17.
\$6.40	Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	325,000	\$1	all	6	Oct.	5	Apr.	Int. Div. 7 1/2 at 2 1/4 = 16.7 Fin. 23 1/2 2/4 = 48. making 64 1/2 cts. for 1916. Paid 25/4/17.
\$1.16	Langkats	250,000	G. \$10	all	43 1/2	May	35	Mar.	Tls. 1 for 1916. Paid 28/4/17.
\$9.10	Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	25,000	\$10	all	10 1/2	Mar.	9.30	June	70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.17. Paid 16/5/17.
cts. 50	Do (New)	50,000	\$10	all	1.00	Mar.	80 cts.	Aug.	25 cts. for year ending 31/5/16
\$3.40	Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$5	all	4.25	Jan.	3	June	\$1.25 per share for year ending 31.12.16. Paid 3/2/17.
\$13	Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	27,723	\$7	all	15	Jan.	16	Dec.	70 cts. for 1916. Paid 29/5/17.
\$6	Watson and Co., Ltd.	90,000	\$10	all	7.10	Mar.	6.50	Oct.	50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new shares for year ending 30.6.14
\$6.50	William Powell, Limited	21,000	\$7	all	6.90	Aug.	6	Dec.	\$2 for 1916
\$29	S. C. Morning Post	6,000	\$25	all	28		28		
\$10	H'kong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd.	7,808	\$10	all			10		

BENJAMIN & POTTS, Share and General Brokers, Princes Building, HONGKONG. Tel. address, Broker. CORRECTED TO NOON, JUNE 29, 1917. TELEPHONE NO. 1152.

ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS" THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

EXCHANGE.

29th June, 1917.

SELLING.

T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	347 1/2
Demand, Paris	348
4 m/s. L/C	27 1/2
6 m/s. L/C	27 1/2
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	27 1/2
30 d/s. San Francisco	61 1/2
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	360 1/2
6 m/s. France	365 1/2

BUYING.

T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	347 1/2
Demand, Paris	348
4 m/s. L/C	27 1/2
6 m/s. L/C	27 1/2
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	27 1/2
30 d/s. San Francisco	61 1/2
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	360 1/2
6 m/s. France	365 1/2

Demand, Germany.

Demand, New York	66 1/2
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	120 1/2
Demand, Singapore	102 1/2
On Haiphong	42 prem.
On Saigon	33 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok	60 1/2
Sovereign	7.80 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	46
Bar Silver, per oz.	39 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:	
Chinese	20 cts. pieces 4 3/4 % dis.
Chinese	4 3/4 % dis.
Hongkong 20 cts. 100's par.	
Hongkong 10	

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Capital (1/4 Paid up) — France 45,000,000. President — André Bernheim. General Manager — A. J. Fournet.

HEAD OFFICE: 14 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS. BRANCHES IN PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN and HONGKONG.

BANKERS.

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd. In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNÉ, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: 5, Queen's Building. Tel. No. 2352. Hongkong, 14th May, 1917.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

100 A.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.
100 A.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.

NIGHT CARS.

12.00 P.M. and 3.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. every half hour. 11.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS.

100 A.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.
100 A.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.

NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS.

By Arrangement at the Company's Office. Alexandra Building, New Victoria Road.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, which can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Note or by Cheque or Compendio order representing Bank Note.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & CO.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up \$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of Home Property, &c. Goods received on Storage. Advances made on Merchandise. Loans made on the Provident System.

TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c. Undertaken and Executed. (Fees and Particulars on application) To the Office of

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. General Managers.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS: Sterling \$1,500,000 at 2 1/2% \$15,000,000 Silver \$18,500,000

\$33,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS: Hon. Mr.

DAMP PROOF!!

—CIGARETTES IN TINS—

"Embassy" is sold 25 Cigarettes in a neat Tin convenient for the pocket.

It is the choice Cigarette in the ideal moisture proof container.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR A TIN

OF

"EMBASSY" 25's

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

INDIA'S PART.

Enthusiasm for the Allies.

A recent report from Simla states:—News of the Allies' successes continues to be received with keen enthusiasm, and summaries of speeches by Indian and Dominion representatives at the War Conference have been perused with the greatest interest throughout the country. Mr. Lloyd George's declaration of the decision in consequence of the recent meetings of the Imperial War Cabinet has given keen pleasure.

The Hindustan special war loan is now approaching fifteen millions sterling. Bombay has subscribed 743 lakhs, and Bengal 640 lakhs.

Lady Chelmsford had a fête in aid of the Red Cross at the Viceregal Lodge on Saturday, resulting in about £7,000 being collected. Lady Munro has organized a big lucky bag with the same object for June 9, towards which a number of Indian princes have given handsome presents.

The Indian Defence Force Act, enforcing all European males under 50 years of age to undergo training, is gradually coming into full swing, and exemptions are being sparingly allowed. The Government has just issued a resolution strongly urging the Indian community to take more active steps to make the recruitment of Indian units under the defence force scheme more worthy of the name and aspirations of the country.

Practically every Government department is now vigorously working in connection with the war, and the flow of contributions from all classes towards the war funds and the despatch of comforts and necessities to the troops continue unabated.

The Indian Munitions Board has established nine centrally-controlled branches for the chief industries that are independent of provincial boards, and is now organizing principal controlling agencies for many industries, the collection of information, and the

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
TUESDAY, the 3rd July, 1917.
commencing at 11 a.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, 7

290 Bags Trocas Shell.
Now on view.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT.
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
WEDNESDAY, the 4th July, 1917.
commencing at 11 a.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

15 Cases Old Scotch Whisky
"Special Reserve."
30 Cases Old Highland Whisky
"Three Star."
5 Cases Claret,
etc., etc., etc.
On view from Tuesday, the 3rd July, 1917.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT.
Auctioneer.

local application of the Defence of India Act for the purchase and control of stocks.

India has already supplied certain war fields with some 900 miles of railway equipment, permanent way, and stock, including some 30,000 waggons and 120 locomotives.

A small party of Indian pressmen has been lately permitted to proceed to Mesopotamia and visit Bagdad and the army headquarters.

Australia's Transcontinental Railway.
It is announced that the Transcontinental Railway to Western Australia will be opened early in September.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. Jensen & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government, to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (NOON) on **TUESDAY the 31st day of July, 1917**, at his sales rooms, Duddell Street,
THE VALUABLE LEASE-HOLD PROPERTY situate at The Peak, Hongkong and being Rural Building Lot No. 19.
In One Lot.

The property consists of:—
The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lysholt," 104 The Peak, situate near Mount Gough in the Colony of Hongkong, with an area of 124,032 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.
The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April, 1896.
The Annual Crown Rent is \$85.00.

The further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, Solicitors for the Liquidators or to the undersigned.
GEO. P. LAMMERT.
Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS
1917 Overland Touring Cars,
6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Duddell Street,
Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

NOTICE.

MASSAGE.
MR. HONDA.

Trained male Masseuse.
Ten years experience.
Formerly of Tokyo Military Hospital.

WILL VISIT PATIENTS' RESIDENCES IF REFERRED.
NO. 207, QUEEN'S ROAD, EAST.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

By direction of the Government of Hongkong Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

ON
MONDAY
the 13th day of August, 1917,
at 3 p.m., at their Sales Room,
Ice House Street, Victoria,
Hongkong.

The Following Valuable Leasehold Property situate at Victoria Hongkong Viz:—

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 and SECTION B OF MARINE LOT NO. 101. Together with the messuages erections and buildings thereon known as No. 7 Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid—Term 999 years created by a Crown Lease dated the 8th day of April, 1856.

Area in respect of Section A of Marine Lot No. 101—445 Sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$34.45.

Area in respect of Section B of Marine Lot No. 101—675 Sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$6.75.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to
JOHNSON STOKES & MASTER,
Prince's Buildings,
Ice House Street, Hongkong.
Solicitors for the Liquidators of THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK,

or to
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
The Auctioneers,
Hongkong, 9th May, 1917.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. Reuter Brockelmann & Co., F.A.A.B. Brockelmann, E. R. Fuhrmann, Heinrich Heyn and the Estate of E. C. L. Reuter deceased in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock in the afternoon

FRIDAY

the 31st day of August, 1917,
at their Auction Rooms, at No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Central.
THE VALUABLE LEASE-HOLD PROPERTY situate and being Inland Lots Nos. 611, 612, 663 and 633, Victoria, Hongkong.

In Two Lots.
Lot One consists of the pieces or parcels of ground registered in the Land Office as Inland Lots Nos. 611 and 662 together with Godown No. 125 Wanchai Road, situate thereon.

Lot Two consists of the pieces or parcels of ground registered in the Land Office as Inland Lots Nos. 612 and 663 together with Godown No. 127 Wanchai Road, situate thereon.

The area of the property comprised in Lot One is 5,500 square feet. The Crown rent is \$70 per annum.

The property comprised in Lot 2 has a similar area and is subject to Crown rent of similar amount.

Each godown is built of brick and stone and is three storeys in height with a large tiled roof containing an attic storey. Each Inland Lot is held for an unexpired residue amounting to 940 years or thereabouts of the term created by the Crown Lease thereon.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from:—
Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTON,
1 Des Voeux Road Central,
Solicitors for the Liquidator,
or from
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
the Auctioneers,
Hongkong, 30th May, 1917.

HIMROD'S
Cures Instantly
"Give Instant Relief"
"No matter what your cough or asthma may be, if you use HIMROD'S, you will find it a simple and effective remedy."
ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, OR ORDINARY COUGH.
—You will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply unequalled.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
BOTTLED BY HIMROD'S, Ltd., 10, Abchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C. 4.
CURE FOR ASTHMA

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. BLACKHEAD & CO., F. H. HOHNKE, F. J. SCHWARZKOPF, E. H. THIEL and J. E. DANIELSON in pursuance of an Order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction, at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON

ON
FRIDAY
the 7th day of September, 1917,
at his Auction Rooms in Duddell Street.

THE VALUABLE LEASE-HOLD PROPERTY situate and being Shaukiwan Marine Lot No. 1 and known as Blackhead's Soap Works. In One Lot.

The property has an area of 95,800 square feet or thereabouts and consists of level ground with a sea wall in good condition on the water front. On the property stands a Soap Factory and buildings in connection therewith comprising two Godowns, one with coolie quarters over a Manager's House, a Boiler and Machine House, three Iron Sheds, two Wooden Sheds and a Tank. The property is held for the residue of a term of 999 years from August 1890. The Crown rent is \$440 per annum.

The PLANT and MACHINERY in the factory will be sold at the same time.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from:—
Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTON,
1 Des Voeux Road Central,
Solicitors for the Liquidator,
or from
Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer,
Hongkong, 8th June, 1917.

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.
THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

ASAHI BEER.



SOLE AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Telephone 204 & 232

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Tuesday, 3rd July, 1917.

The Powerful Film Play
in 3 parts.

"AN ARTIST'S DAUGHTER."

By Mr. Morihom.

Pathe's American Gazette.
Great War, 1914-17.

Comics:—"THE FIVE SENSES."
"A. HUSBAND'S SUSPICIONS."

Opening Shortly:

The Great J. Blascheck
and Miss Alyce Aldin.

English Humorists from Queen's Hall, London.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

BIJOU THEATRE.

The Coziest Theatre in Hongkong.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

The Great Transatlantic Serial

"LIBERTY."

7th & 8th Episodes entitled:—"Liberty's Sacrifice."
"Clipped Wings."

War Graphic.

Comics:—"BOTH IN THE SAME BOAT."
"THE TWO MERRY TRAMPS."
"ROSALIE, DETECTIVE."

HONGKONG THEATRE.

(OLD LAND OFFICE BUILDING).

Commencing SATURDAY, 30th JUNE, 1917.

FOR 4 NIGHTS ONLY.

Showing A Thrilling Drama:

"THE HAND SOCIETY."

(In 5 Parts)

Also Comedies.

EVERY SUNDAY NIGHT IS BAND NIGHT.

NOTICES.

CLEARANCE SALE.

FOR ONE WEEK AT
KOMOR AND KOMOR'S

Art and Curio Gallery.
(Alexandra Buildings.)

We have let part of our shop to "MAISON LILLY" and must clear stock. We therefore offer our whole stock at 20 to 30% discount, and will accept reasonable offers for large pieces.

The Sale commences on Tuesday the 3rd, of July.

Inspection cordially invited.

KOMOR & KOMOR,

Art & Curio dealers,
Des Voeux Road.

G. R.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

WHOLESALE Indent promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all British and Continental goods, including:

Books and Stationery,
Boots, Shoes and Leather,
Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries,
China, Earthenware and Glassware,
Cycles, Motor Cars and Accessories,
Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods,
Fancy Goods and Perfumery,
Hardware, Machinery and Metals,
Jewellery, Plate and Watches,
Photographic and Optical Goods,
Provisions and Oilmen's Stores, etc., etc.

Commission 2 1/2% to 5%.
Trade Discounts allowed.
Special Quotations on Demand.
Sample Cases from £10 upwards.
Consignments of Produce Sold on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON & SONS

(Established 1814)

25 ABCHURCH LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Cable Address: "Asnulle" London.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George Wilkin
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Hong Kong.